RSA REDDEL.
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. Bund Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. Bund Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY GARMADURE PESTONJI & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 120 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMER.	TONS.
23rd July	NARKUNDA*	16,118
30th "	MOREA	10,890
6th August	CALEDONIA	7,572
13th "	NOVAPA	8,850
0th "	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	DEVANIA	8,094
3rd Sept.	DON GOLA	8,056
10th "	KAISDR-I-HIND	11,430
17th "	A Steamer	
24th "	NALI ERA*	15,823
1st October,	PLASSY	7,346
8th "	MOREA	10,890
15th "	EGYPT*	7,941
22nd "	CHINA	7,952
29th "	MALWA	10,941

*Through steamer from Australia.

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia,

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
22nd July	DUNERA	To Colombo, Straits and China.
5th August	SOUDAN.*	To Colombo Straits and China.
19th July	NALDERA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October	MANTUA	

Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July	HUGHLI	Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
21st July	LIGHTNING	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
22nd "	CHAKLA	Karachi direct.
23rd "	KARAGOLA	Basra direct
27th "	KAROA	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 183.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks.
Canadian Leader	5 00	in August	Moutreal.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1289.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Bushu Maru	R. Hayashi	14th July	25th July
Ataka Maru	M. Iriye	21st July	27th July
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	25th July	7th Aug.
Idzu Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5th Aug.	17th Aug.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bombay Head Office,

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	22nd "
Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Akai.	4668	9th "	23rd "
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	23rd "	5th Aug
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th "	2nd "
Totomi Maru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st "	12th "
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15th Aug.	29th "

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to

E. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 1 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

E. A. SCHINDLEY,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	9,995,325

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Trioumlal N Mody, No. 52-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,20,72,62
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 2,21,11,50

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 25, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 227, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Sundar Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandanal.
Cawnpore—Hatkhas.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.

Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum.

R. D. D. BUCHANAN,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street,
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 41, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

S. H. SYNE,
Agent.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 80,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,65,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year a sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

B. L. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,27,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Gen. Manager.

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INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

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LOW PREMIUMS
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Managers

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Sukkur, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	85,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready adaptability, prompt payment, female lives assured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA,
Asst. Secretary, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office
Poona City Lahore.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report recommends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which becomes claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
32, Mahatma Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Vasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Premier Share & Co.).
Muthal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Meolji Jethabhai & Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

HIVANLAL DAGHUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

84, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS not as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Agents on application.

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SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

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3/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

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Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

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Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
88, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

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Managing Proprietor: Sajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates,
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Secretary.

RAM & CO.
Managing Agents,
for
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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at which to put up is the

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Trial order is earnestly solicited.

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f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,6

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f. 425-513,234 equals. £3,42,7

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Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

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Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tabing Tinggi (Sol
Lahgsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 50,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, th principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receive for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

D. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

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The object is to make [illegible] widows of subscribers to [illegible] from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 [illegible] caste or creed. Rates [illegible] moderate, 89 per cent [illegible] ease the wife pr[illegible] grace if occupati[illegible]

Commission [illegible]

For details a[illegible]

GAJANAN [illegible]

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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A C10128

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B R874

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G R847

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WANTED—COTTON BALING HALF PRESS, second-hand or new. Apply GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K R852

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FOR SALE—MICA WASTE, large quantity cheap. FOUJDAR BROS., Nagpur City.
N R875

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WANTED—A PARTNER for a running English Hotel concern in Delhi. Apply Box No. 6074, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R R879

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R R869

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P B R857

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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T R846

MAURICE SUGAR—Fine dry Maurice Sugar Rs 7 per maund. We will send you at once on a receipt of a postcard PARSI DAIRY FARM, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao.
T R878

BEHER LAC COMPANY LIMITED,—A sound investment for share and Agency, apply to Hd. Office, 97, Clive Street, CALCUTTA:
T

LEMON GRASS OIL FOR SALE in quantities, Agents wanted on Commission bases. Apply H. SANKARA AIYAR, Kulladakurichi, Tinnevelly Dt.
T R854

11 LBS. parcel delivered A1 William Pears or best Dessert Apples or A1 Walnuts or Hazelnuts Rs. 5 and 5/8/. Dry unstoned Apricots or Hazelnut or Apricot kernels or Dried Apple rings Rs. 5 per 5 lbs. FRUIT INDUSTRY, Srinagar Kashmir, Telegraphic Amba.
T R861

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SHORTHAND-TYPISTS. Apply stating experience SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street, Fort.
A C1025

WANTED.—A CHIEF OFFICER for Steamer one with Master's Certificate preferred. Apply stating Salary required to Box No. 6067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R868

WANTED.—A MALE STENO TYPIST with a good knowledge of English. Apply with copies only of references and stating salary required to Box No. 6069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10147

WANTED AT ONCE—Two competent MOTOR BOAT DRIVERS for service in India and Persian Gulf. Pay in India Rs. 90 per month without rations. Pay in Persian Gulf Rs 94—5—6—120 with rations. Apply to the COMMANDER of the Yard, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.
A C10159

WANTED.—PROFFESORS of Persian, Arabic, Gujarati, English, Sanskrit, History, and Economics, for The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience, and requirements to the undersigned. A. T. GIDVANI. Principal Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. Ahmedabad.
A C10144

WANTED—A good SHORTHAND WRITER to work as a reporter on a local English daily; good knowledge of English essential, and must understand Urdu or Gujarati or Marathi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

WAITED.—A WEAVING MASTER, possessing knowledge of Dobley and Drop-Box work. Apply stating full particulars as to age, previous experience and least salary expected with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10101

WANTED—For a Limited Concern, one INSPECTOR of agencies and 4 AGENTS for Bombay. Salary Rs. 150 and 75 respectively. Travelling allowance extra. None need apply who cannot before joining duty invest Rs. 2,000 and 1,000 respectively in shares of the concern. Should be able to join at once. Apply Box No. 6071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R871

WANTED—A qualified SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 40—1—50 with provisional allowance Rs. 16 and cycle allowance Rs. 10. Those who have passed Sub-Overseer's examination and have experience of buildings and roads need only apply to the undersigned before the 5th of August, 1921, with copies of testimonials. (Sd.) GHATIBASAPPA MOTGI, President, Bagalkot Municipality, Bagalkot, 2-7-1921.
A C10158

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE, having 3 years' canvassing experience, wants to represent in Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, honest and reliable manufacturers and firms of Swadeshi piece-goods, leather goods, cotton, woollen, silk, blankets, cigarettes, washing soap, Zenith watches, Pfoff sewing machines and China silk. Only those whose dealings are fair and respectable to correspond with Box No. 6072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R876

WANTED for the National College Burma One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach the undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 40, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9786

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that MOHD. ISHAQ, working partner of the firm of Messrs. Fazal Haq Mohd. Ishaq, of Chokla Street of Guali Mohalla, Bombay, is believed to have squandered a lot of money in undesireable things and instead of my insisting to show me the account books of the said firm, he refuses. For this reason a criminal case has been instituted against the said Mohd. Ishaq and also one of the partner of the firm, the father of Mohd. Ishaq has become insolvent and legally the partnership is dissolved and hence, if any firm of gentleman advance money to the firm or to Mohd. Ishaq it will be on their responsibility.
C10161

FOR SALE,

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp od Agrve Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59, Medows Street, Fort.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM] NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA, (REGULAR SERVICE) VIA KARACHI AND

Other Red Sea Ports if inducement offers, S. S. "SULTANIA", 4,397 tons, Wireless, Electric Lights and Fans.

Sailing on or about 23rd July, 1921, with cargo and passengers (not pilgrims)

FREIGHT TO ADEN AND JEDDA.

Annas 8 per bag of 168 lbs. and Rupees 15 and Rs. 20 per ton measurement respectively. Single deck fare without food:

For Aden, Rs. 80.
For Jedda, Rs. 100.

For any further information apply to:—
Messrs. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents.
(18, Rampart Row.)
R791

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD. (IN VOL. LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Liquidators will pay the Ordinary Shareholders Rs. 500 (Rs. Five hundred only) per share, registered in the Books of the Company, as the 3rd instalment of the assets to be distributed amongst them, at the Office of the Liquidators, Oriental Buildings, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd July, 1921, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. except on Sundays, Saturdays and Public Holidays, on production of share certificate.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th July, 1921.
C1021

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or having passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character and must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 1st July, 1921.
C9923

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHHOTU KANJI, of Bombay Hindi Inhabitant, a Turner, in the employ of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co., residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Bai MANCHHA NAGINDAS, of Surat Hindu Inhabitant, the Mother-in-law of the deceased abovenamed now temporarily residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letter of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of July, 1921.
Messrs. RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10126

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VINAYEK MAHADEOBHAT SHINDE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 51, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of pension and tax tenure (now redeemed) being a portion of the part called or known by the name of Noby Churney situate at Girgaon or Pallow or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about three hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts and registered together with other lands by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 45 and 46, New Nos. 304 and 307, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey Nos. 1/8112 and 4/8112 and assessed with other lands by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4036-37, 4038 and 4039 and Street Nos. 6-7-8 and 9, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Devkaran Nanji, on or towards the South and West by the property of Tribhuwandas Varjeswandas and on or towards the East by the property of the Rodgnathdas Gopaldas and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1921.
FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10167

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 16th day of July 1921, our client Mr. HABIB ABDUL GANI was the highest bidder and declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Pasbandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 152-2/9 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion or the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5203 and Street No 76-76 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the west by the ground of the part belonging to the Fazandar on or towards the North by the property of Bhagwandas Muriidhar Bhansali and on or towards the south by the property of Fazalbhoy Gulamhoosein Khoja.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1921.
DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C10156

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES GLAZED YELLOW ACCOUNT BOOK PAPERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. D. W. Bell and Coy of London and on account and risk of Messrs. M. Gandalal & Co. of Bombay, the following balance of shipment:—

Marked L/79 C H & Co Bombay 1/22
15 bales glazed yellow account book paper about 5080 lbs more or less.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF IRON BEDS, PIG LEAD AND TANKS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room No. 21 Medows Street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

1600 iron beds.
1500 cwt. pig lead.
A large lot of Tanks.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot, within three days from the day of sale.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. (S.T.) punctually.

SALE OF ABOUT 80,000 CASES TIN PLATES

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales). Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms. No. 21, Medows Street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

30000 Cases Tin Plates.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot within three days from the day of sale.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. punctually (S. T.).

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Second Instalment
PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
VELVET FINGERS
with MARGUERITE COURTOT

He found her in the clutches of the notorious TONG LEADER. He battled for her life and WON! You will be thrilled by the cool, fearless, bravery of this modern RAFFLES!

You will be held by tentacles, of suspense and stimulat by its full blooded veri action!

ROMANCE! THRILLS! MYSTERY!
PATHE GAZETTE
INCLUDES THE DERBY RACE 1921.
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
THE MYSTERY MAN

Out of air he dropped—through walls he would vanish. to-day a good man—to-morrow a demon. He is the modern Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in one of the most sensational and mysterious Serial. See

JOE RYAN
AND
JEAN PAGE
IN
HIDDEN DANGERS

Vitagraph master mystery, serial of adventure, romance and dual personality every minute of this serial will hold you with its deeds of devilry.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR THE LAST TIME
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
TO-NIGHT
A Supremely charming humourous Photo Drama of modern life is offered to the Patrons.
A Real Art Picture!
"MISS HOBBS"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)

Young and pretty as she was, she despised the world of Men! But she did not calculate on the Men of the world.

IT WAS A MAN WHO CONQUERED HER,—AND CONQUERED HER FADS.

Starring the pretty Cinema Idol
WANDA HAWLEY

It is a clean, straightforward story, containing much humour of a high order. Screen adaptation of the Famous Story
by
Jerome K. Jerome

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme, "The other Man" Featuring Fatty Arbuckle.
To-day 5-30; 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

WHO
ARE THE BIGGEST SEVEN
STARS OF THE
CINEMA WORLD?

READ
THESE NAMES, AND DIGEST THEM!

(1) D. W. Griffith.
(2) Gloria Swanson.
(3) Clara Kimball Young.
(4) Geraldine Farrar.
(5) Mary Miles Minter.
(6) Alice Joyce.
(7) Alice Brady.

LAST DAY
of our Grand Double Programme.
"SANT TUKARAM"

The Hindustan Film Company have presented an appealingly forceful 6 Reel Drama of Devotion, Patriotism and Holiness.

History, Religion, Mythology
Unfolded in a Splendid Swadeshi Film.

The Programme will also be supplemented by four parts of the serial running at present.

"THE LURKING PERIL"
(Episode 7 and 8)
Four Shows To-day at: 4-30; 6-30; 8-30; 10-30 (p. m.) S.T.

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

THE EMPIRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
No. 5 OF THE BIG 5.
MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD
AMERICA'S SWEETHEART-and-Yours
In her Latest Artcraft Offering
"The Pride of the Clan"
"The Pride of the Clan"
Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

The charmingest, sweetest story Mary has ever helped to tell. Let your pulse beat with Mary's—let your heart leap out to her.

SHE'S A BONNIE LASS
PATHE GAZETTE
THE 1921 DERBY

Pictures of this famous Race from start to finish. Showing the remarkably close finish between
HUMOURIST and CRAG-EN-ERAN.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY. 23rd JULY.
"LOVE LETTERS"
featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE IMMIGRANT

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA.

A Spine Tingling Tale of Hair-breadth Adventures.

"THE PHANTOM FOE"
IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS.

A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful Ftar
JUANITA HANSEN
AND
WARNER OLAND
THIS WEEK 3 MORE EPISODES
Episode 6th.. "THE CRYSTAL BALL"
„ 7th.. "THE FLASH-LIGHT FIGHT"
„ 8th.. "THE GAS TRAP"

LOOK OUT
FOR
The Million Dollar Fatty Arbue Comedies.
The Million Dollar Fatty Arbue Comedies,
The Million Dollar Fatty Arbue Comedies.
The Million Dollar Fatty Arbue Comedies.
AT THE
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).

A WELCOME MESSAGE!
FOR ALL TRUE LOVERS OF CHRISTIANITY!!
FABIOLA!!! FABIOLA!!!
FABIOLA!!!
Messrs. K. A. SHETNA & Co.,
The well-known Cinema Specialists present at their New
VENUS CINEMA
Opp. The Goods Yard, Byculla
one of the Most Popular Works on Christianity.
"FABIOLA" or
A Tale of the Catecombs
by Cardinal Wiseman
One of the Greatest Revivers of Christianity!!
A SUBJECT SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE OPENING—
reviving memories in and renewing associations with the Early Age of Christianity and its Great Saints.

EVERY SON AND DAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANITY MUST NECESSARILY SEE THIS SPLENDID SCENIC VERSION!!!

A Subject that not only Interests but INSTRUCTS, IMPARTS & INSPIRES
Come and See it at the
VENUS CINEMA
Opp. THE GOODS YARD, BYCULLA.
LOOK SHARP ONLY 1 DAY LEFT
Four Shows Daily—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Popular Charges—Rs. 1-8, 1, As. 12, 6 & 3.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

NOTICE RE: WHARFAGE.

AS provided for in Clause (k) of para 104 of the current Goods Tariff No. II, Clause (e) of para 104 is hereby amended.

"Until further notice wharfage will be charged on coal not removed from the general siding at Stores Depot before closing time of the day on which it is unloaded."

Manager's Office,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay 21st July 1921.
J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.

C10163

THE HIMALAYA CLUB, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 25th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Himalaya Club (Mussoorie), Ltd., will be held at the Club in Mussoorie at 2-30 p.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd of August, 1921.

BUSINESS.

(1) To pass the accounts for the year 1920.
(2) To appoint an Auditor for the current year,
(3) To consider the notification of the membership register by deletion of the names of members, who have not been heard of since 1911.
(4) To consider and if so decided to consent to a sale of the present club buildings and property by the Trustees for Rs. 2,50,000, in accordance with negotiations entered into by the Hony. Secretary with a prospective purchaser on the 15th March, 1921.
(5) To consider and direct the application of the proceeds of such sale
(6) To consider any other business that may be brought before the Committee.

By order of the Club Committee
C10163

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAICHAND VANARSI KAMDAR, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kaji Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay, Merchant. ..... Deceased.

Bai BALUBAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant widow of Bhaichand Vanarsi Kamdar, the deceased abovenamed, temporarily residing at Kaji Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay. ...Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. (Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of July, 1921.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
C10164 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

ALUMINIUM DROSS, SCRAP, BRASS PIGS, SCRAP, SOISSOL, BORINGS, OLD COPPER, CUPRONICKEL WITH AND WITHOUT TRUSES OF LEAD, IRON WROUGHT SCRAP, IRON CAST SCRAP, IRON TOOLS SCRAP TIN SCRAP, LEATHER SCRAP, BUCKRUM, DEALWOOD 4in. by 4in. AND TIMBER TEAK 2in. by 1/8in. AND OTHER STORES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 25th July, 1921, at 12 noon on premises of Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

Purchasers will have to pay per cent. deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
No. 94, Main Street Poona.
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1921.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IRON SAFES GOLD WATCHES, FURNITURES, CASH BOXES, CARPET ETC. etc.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, will sell by Public Auction TODAY FRIDAY the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. at 41 Esplanade Road, former shop of Messrs. Empire Tobacco Co. the above goods.

Goods on view
RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1921

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFOAD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th July, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, full sizes Chubb's safes, etc.

By the order of the insurance company concerned:—
7 broken tanks.

By the order of the party concerned:—
3 full size Chubb's safes.

B. H. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee and the assignee of the estate and effects of:—
Re. Rakhmabai, widow of Balkishna Surve 4 bags tobacco.
Re Sha Khimchand Chhaganlal 1 Godrej safe. 1 cupboard.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the undermentioned deceased property.

Re late Frank Hornby's estate—wearing apparels, tin trunks, linen bags, shoe makers implements bottles, locks, etc.

Re. late F. V. Devonshire's estate—trinkets such as silver despatch box diamonds, signet ring, silver cigarette case, buttons and links etc.

Re. Mrs. Shakespear's estate 3 gold rings.

Re. Shantibai's estate—silver todays, rings gold putti har, vaizartick, kudas, earings gokaran, bracelets, wooden cotgadlas charpoys, chair, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND SITUATED NEAR ELPHINSTONE MILL:—

Under instructions from Messrs. Dubash and Co., the Solicitors for Havatbai, the widow of Mohomedelly Esmailji Bootwalla and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Maharaj Haimman Ramparsad, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 2nd August, 1921, at 5 p.m. on the spot the undermentioned valuable piece of land.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land or ground lying and being at Dadar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,785 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 540, New No. 12553, Oud Survey No. — New Survey No. 1/1895 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. and Street No. and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Bhikoo Fakir, Manglia Anant Patil and Vithal Jugoo Cowlay, on or towards the West by the Tulsi Water Pipe, on or towards the South by the property of Policiano Piedad Baptista Azaveno and another and on or towards the North by the property of Thomas Salvador Olivera and which said premises are now in the possession of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dubash and Co., Solicitors, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1921.

Influenza and After

Many people have learnt, to their cost, that the after-effects of influenza may be worse than the complaint itself.

Kidney disease is one ill-effect that sometimes leads to months of pain and misery. As happens during colds and fevers, the delicate kidney mechanism is strained in attempting to cope with the unusual accumulation of poisons in the blood. Care of the kidneys during their strain would prevent a breakdown, but such care is rarely exercised. It is this neglect that leads to inflammation of the kidneys and the bladder, urinary troubles, impure blood, gravel, renal-dropsy, rheumatism, stone, sciatica, lumbago and backache.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills succeed in relieving these kidney symptoms. Don't be discouraged by past neglect; though early treatment is best, further serious development may yet be prevented. This special kidney medicine wins successes even in advanced and serious kidney and bladder complaints. There are in this country to-day, many thousands of grateful men and women who owe good health to a timely use of Doan's Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers. (2)

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE
Just unpacked
Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houbigant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.
THE
Praful Perfume Store,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

Ladies' Clothes Washed As 6 to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned & 1 to Rs. 2 &
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
High Class Cleaners & Laundrers
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent)

July 21

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 348½ and after going down to Rs. 345 1/2 advanced steadily to Rs. 350 the rate at 3 p.m. for F G Broach and Fine Oomra being Rs. 351. The bazar finally closed at Rs 349. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 350 and declined till Rs. 346½ closing at Rs. 348

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday with a limited quantity of business. The receipts of cotton in Bombay continue to be large About 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 20th July, 1921

Futures at New York	July	12.76
	Oct.	13 16
	Jan	13.41

Liverpool, 20th July, 1921.

Cotton Daily Mid. U.G.O.C.	July	8.41
	Oct.	8.69
	Jan	8 80
Liverpool	Max.	8 86

London, 20th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	—	1/3 7 16	Steady
Bar Gold—		5 14/4	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot		37	Quiet.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 21st July, 1921.

Fully Good Broach July-August	.. ..	350
" " Bengal July	.. ..	290
" " September	.. ..	296
Fine Oomra July	.. ..	342
" " September	.. ..	348

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 21st July 1921.

F. G. Broach July August,	..	348
Fully Good Bengal July,	..	291
Fully Good Bengal September	..	301
Fine Oomra's July,	..	341
" " September,	..	349

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 21st July, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F.	Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind					..
Punjab	..	311	296	279	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	355	345	325	..	..
M.G. Central P. No. 1	385	375	355	..	..
M.G. Central P. No. 2	370	360	340	..	..
M.G. Broach	..	359	349	334	..
Southerns 7	..	..	370	360	345

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th July, 1921.

Cotton	8,408	Bales.
Wheat	14,839	Cwts.
Linseed	8,176	"
Rape seed	559	"
Gingellyseed	316	"
Popyseed	272	"
Groundnuts	704	"
Castorseed	1291	"
Rice	1,51,197	"
Myrabollams	1,293	"
Cottonseed	27,665	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	1,101	"
Jawar	5,865	"
Masur	1,874	"
Barley	39	"
Bajra	2,544	"
Coal	11,893	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 21

Bars Gold Rs. 32-13-0
Bars Silver ready 100-2-0

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/3 5/16
D D on Paris 290
3 M/st D A 315
T T on Japan 211.
London Gold ready 114-4
London Silver ready 37
London Silver forward D 36½
American Cross rate 3.00

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ per cent Paper 60
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5 per cent War Loan 85
5½ per cent War Bonds 1922 100/6
5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 100/4
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 65
6 per cent Port Trust 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Municipal 1974 65

SHARES.

Market opened weak, but closed steady and following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

(COTTON MILLS))

Ahmedabad Advance 2575, By Cotton 1280, By Dyeing 1805, Century 1160 Cent India 4510, Colaba Land 2830, Currimbhoy 1922/8, Edw Sassoon 612/8 Fazulbhoy 1680, Ind Bleaching 245 Ind Malwa 777/8 Kastoorchand 1525, Kohinoor 2485, Laxmi Cotton 4450 M Petit 4982, Morarji 700, New Great 1047/8, Pearla 1340, Phoenix 1255, Simplex 882/8, Swan 1305 Swadeshi 4945 Tata Mill 1580

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 820 B Burma 545; B Burma N I 170 pr; Bt Burma pet 14; B Tramway 1314; Burdi Cement 46/8; Ind Cement 345; Katni Ord 285 xd; Katni Defd 1300 xd; Tata Iron 112/8; Tata Iron Defd 650; Tata New Ord 100 Tata Iron N Defd 890; Tata Hydro 940; Tata Oil 95 and Scindia Steam 9.

ACHIEVEMENT OF AN INDIAN CONSULTING ENGINEER.

It is gratifying to learn from Englisch papers that Mr Birendra Nath Dey, B. Sc., A. M. Inst. C. E. Consulting Engineer, 64 Victoria Street, Westminster (with branches in Paris and New York has come out successful, in keen competition with celebrated Engineers and Engineering Firms in Great Britain, in his scheme and design for large construction works being accepted on its merits by the Corporation of the City of Glasgow. This large contract amounting to well over £200,000 is now being executed by his accredited agents Messrs. McBride and Gray Ltd., (a famous firm of Public Works Contractors, 156 St. Vincent Street Glasgow). The works comprise various reinforced concrete and steel structures, Railways, Conveyors Gas, Water and Steam Supply, extensive drainage and foundations.

Mr. Dey intends visting India this winter, when he expects to open branch establishments of his London Office in Bombay and Calcutta, also to assist his fellow-countrymen in the modern technical equipment of engineering and other industries.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 19-7-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 19th 1919.	June 1st to 19th 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	1 99	46 34	34 59	27 29
Fort (St. Ga. Hpl.)	1 55	45 82	37 73	29 92
Esplanade (Cok. Te. Hospital	1 52	41 20	37 35	29 62
Sproule (J. J. Hs	2 12	41 46	40 36	31 35
Kemp & Co.				

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

Associated Press.

SIMLA, July 20.

The monsoon has extended over Rajputana and in Gujarat, but the trough of low pressure is moving towards the Himalayas and the flow of the Bay current up the Gangetic Plain is being checked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Island, Lower Burma, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma. Bengal, Bihar, Gujrat, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Madras Deccan, North Madras coast. A few falls occurred in North-West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair three inches; Table Island and Moulmein one; Victoria Point one and half; Mergui two; Tavoy five, Cherrapunji and Jalpaiguri four; Cox's Bazar, Chaibassa and Nava Dumka one and half; Bahraich and Ambala one; Ludhiana and Sialkot a half; Bikaner and Udaipur one; Ajmer three-quarters; Jaipur and Ahmedabad one and half; Veraval two; Nagpur one and half; Pachmarhi one; Bombay two; Karwar and Aurangabad one; Cocanada one and half.

Forecast:—Increase in northern half of Burma and in Assam and decrease in Central Provinces.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday	27th July	m3 32	25 0
		3 24a	26 1

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Wednesday	27th July	m0 7	19 6
		10 2a	18 4

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 20th July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29,744
Temperature of Air .. .. degrees	77.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. "	75.6
Dew Point .. .. .. "	75.0
Relative humidity of Air .. "	0.924
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky .. .. .. cloudy—10,	10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees "	82 1
Minimum do do	74 6
General direction of Wind	W, SSW, WSW.
From Midnight to Midnight	
Movement of Wind do. miles	112
Fall of Rain .. .. .. inches	0.88
Total fall during month "	19.80
do. year "	46.59
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st	1.94

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

PROGRESS ALL ROUND.

The Parliamentary Labour Party of New South Wales has approved a draft Bill providing endowment for motherhood. Parents, in receipt of an income under £90, will receive an endowment of 6 for each child under fourteen after the first two, who are provided for in the basic wage. The endowment is payable to mothers. This bills is the first of its kind in the history of the world

Miss Henni Forchhammer, President of the Danish National Council of Women, has been again appointed alternate delegate to the next League of Nations' Assembly. Miss Forothammer has also been appointed Delegate from Denmark to the League of Nations' Conference on Traffic in women and children.

The German Home Minister has declared that it is contrary to the National Constitution of Germany for any state to make special restrictions on the employment of married women as teachers. Every state will now be obliged to repeal legislation which compelled the retirement of women teachers on marriage, etc.

There are now six Irish M. P's. Four women have been elected to the Southern Parliament of Ireland and two women have been elected to the Northern Parliament.

In the recent elections for Communal Councils Belgian women voted for the first time in large numbers.

The women of Fiume are enfranchised and voted in the recent elections. For the first time a large proportion of the women of the Netherlands have voted at elections for the new Municipal Board of Amsterdam. Women in Holland have both the Parliamentary and Municipal vote.

FIRST WOMAN PREACHER.

Mrs. Martha Steinsvik, Norway's first women preacher delivered the sermon at an afternoon service in Gronland Church Christiania. Public Opinion approved this action, and it is hoped that at the end of her theological studies Mrs. Steinsvik may be ordained. The Synod in Zurich, Switzerland, lately decided by a large majority to allow unmarried women not under thirty to be candidates for Holy Orders. Women theological candidates have already applied for admission to the Ministry. The Government of Zurich Canton are now opposing the Synod's decision on the ground that the Church is a state Church and that the eligibility of women for Holy Orders must be decided by the Government.

The House of Peers of Japan has rejected the Bill, permitting women to attend political meetings. This has caused great indignation in feminist circles. The campaign for the education of Japanese women is meeting with great success. The Imperial University has admitted women on the same terms as men as have also the Tokio Art Academy and the Waseda University.

The Bombay Chronicle

OUR SHORT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR short Advertisement Columns are specially meant for the benefit and convenience of our readers. Accordingly the rates have been fixed very low to enable private individuals to make extensive use of them for all practical purposes and thereby save a lot of worry and trouble.

An Everyday Necessity. IF you want a clerk, an engineer, a doctor, a legal adviser, a secretary, a cook or a khitmutgar just advertise in a few short lines for a few days and you will be able to make your selection from a wide field in a very short time without subjecting yourself to obligation to other people.

The Housing Problem. IF you want a room, apartment, flat or a house the classified short advertisement column will help you to secure one without difficulty. Similarly those who have any such to spare can as well secure tenants or boarders through advertising what they have to offer.

Your Own Master. IF you desire not to disclose your identity you should advertise through our "Box" system which is specially meant to help business without necessitating the advertiser to unavoidable onslaughts from middle-men and interlopers.

No Middlemen MANY gentlemen are averse to appear in print in advertisements: traders and merchants sometime use the "Box" system when they do not want to be worried with vexatious enquiries from all possible quarters but who want to know the parties themselves and make a free selection uninfluenced by any consideration.

Special service. THE replies to Box advertisements received are all sorted out in our office and despatched daily at our own cost but those who desire special deliveries should arrange with the office for the special service on payment of a small charge which is a very nominal sum or arrange to obtain to receive the replies direct from the "Chronicle" office

As interesting as News. THE classified short advertisements have in themselves an importance which equal the interest taken for the news columns. While the news keep you informed of the affairs of the world, the short advertisement columns afford you an opportunity to pick up and secure things for your everyday life to your advantage—and who knows not—at a bargain price as well? There is nothing like publicity.

Advantages. IN these days of pre-occupation, and struggle for life people can ill afford to wait and waste time for getting informations *re* their particular subject of interest. Competition is so keen and the struggle for existence so widespread that we all want things handy and cannot afford to wait on the sweet will or convenience of others. This is a necessity. To disseminate such information public should make a very liberal use of our short advertisement columns for any information they want and we assure them that such advertisements will always appear in their proper places.

For particulars apply to the Manager,

The Bombay Chronicle

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

Emperor v/s (1) Ganoo Lurman; (2) Jagannath Ambadev; (3) Lavji Rama; (4) Govind Vithoo Gurao—accused.

The accused No. 2 was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Datoo Vithoo Mokkar and accused 1, 3 and 4 were charged with aiding and abetting him.

Mr. Vicaji R. Vicaji appeared for the Crown with the Advocate-General Mr. Banajurji.

Mr. Avasia appeared for the accused 1, 2 and 3 and

Mr. Azad appeared for accused 4

The offence with which the accused were charged was committed on the 28th of February last. The deceased Datoo Vithoo was in the armed police service. He was on leave at the time of his death and was living near Shaitan Chowky. On the evening of February 28th Datoo Vithoo went to a toddy shop in the neighbourhood accused 1, 2, 3, 4 came on the scene and they were all drinking toddy and singing songs. Accused No. 4 then went up to the accused and asked him why he had abused a certain woman called Babina Bai deceased replied that she stood to him in the position of his sister and mother and he could do what he liked with her. The deceased caught hold of accused 4 by his shirt and the accused 4 caught him by his shirt. Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 came up, 1 and 2 began assaulting the deceased with a stick No. 4 holding him down the while No. 3 also joined in. Deceased fell down insensible as a result of a blow given by accused No. 2 thereupon others ran away. Narayan a friend of the deceased saw this assault committed and tried to intervene but being threatened by No. 4 kept away. The deceased died the same evening.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of hurt against accused No. 1, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against No. 2 and of causing grievous hurt against No. 3 and 4. They recommended the 3rd accused to mercy because of his young age.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment; 2nd accused to 10 years' imprisonment; 3rd accused to 3 years' imprisonment; and 4th accused to 5 years imprisonment.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Emperor v/s (1) Govind Kesu; (2) Vishram Kashoo; (3) Dhondu Krishna; (4) Vasu Dharma; (5) Kesu Gahu—accused.

The accused in this case were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of aiding and abetting the same.

Mr. Vicaji R. Vicaji with the Advocate-General appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Indravadan Mehta appeared for the accused.

The accused were charged with having on the 25th of March 1921 caused the death of one Raoji Gopal under the following circumstances.

The accused were all living in a hut at Parel Tank Road. The deceased, a mill operative was living with his wife in quite a different locality. He came to see his cousin Kashiram who was staying also at Parel Tank Road at about 8 or 9 p.m. After he was there some altercation took place between accused 1 and 2; and Kashiram. The reason of the altercation was that a sick woman had been kept in the hut in which Kashiram lived. Kashiram objected to this. Kashiram was asked to come out of the hut by the accused. As he did not come out accused 1 and 2 went inside and pulled him out and were assaulting him with fists when the deceased intervened and knocked out accused 1. The deceased was knocked by accused 5 who was the first accused's father. The other accused then ran up and assaulted the deceased and Kashiram with sticks. Deceased fell down unconscious Kashiram was also rendered partially unconscious. After he recovered, Kashiram went to the police. The deceased and Kashiram were taken to the hospital the same night where they were treated and allowed to go. The next day they made a joint complaint before the Magistrate

On the 31st of March the deceased began complaining of certain symptoms and the same evening he had to be taken to the hospital. The first time he had been to the hospital he made no complaint to his head. This time however the doctor on examining him found that his skull had been fractured. The deceased died in the hospital at 7 p.m.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" with regard to all the accused and his Lordship acquitted all the accused.

APPELLATE SIDE

MAGISTRATE'S FULMINATIONS

AGAINST NON-COOPERATIONISTS.

"OVER-STEPPED PROPER LIMITS."

Vasudev Dasappa of Sirsi, Kanara...Petitioner

v/s

R. R. Divekar, Magistrate of Sirsi...Opponent.

(Before Justices Shah and Fawcett.)

This was an application made to the High Court for an order to expunge certain remarks from the judgment of Mr. R. R. Divekar, 1st Class Magistrate of Sirsi in Criminal Case No. 22 of 1921.

The facts were these. The petitioner, a land-owner and merchant of Sirsi, paying land assessment of Rs. 500 and an income-tax of Rs. 507 and held in high esteem by the townspeople, was till recently a Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Sirsi Municipality on 7th February 1921, the sweepers employed by the Municipality of Sirsi went on a strike on the ground that one of them by name Appa bin Govind was assaulted with a shoe and whipped by a Police Jamadar under the direction of the Sub-Inspector of Police. As a result of the strike which continued for two days the health of the town was endangered and the petitioner Vasudev felt it necessary to call a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of which he was the Chairman. The Committee after investigation of the sweeper's complaint unanimously came to the conclusion that the expenses of prosecuting the two Policemen should be borne by the Municipality, the petitioner Vasudev formally moving a resolution to that effect. The complaint was accordingly filed by the injured sweeper and was tried by the Magistrate named above. The learned Magistrate held that the complaint was false and discharged the accused Sub-Inspector and Jamadar.

JUDGMENT OF SIRSI MAGISTRATE.

In his judgment, the Magistrate made the following remarks:—"The Sub-Inspector and the Jamadar (accused) unravel the whole plot hatched by Vasudev, Gangadhar Patwardhan Madgeri Vakil and Jade Ramrao to bring disgrace and calumny on them for the reasons stated by them. It is clear from their statements which I fully believe that Vasudev who was the Chairman of the Sanitary Board and Madgeri Vakil a member of that Board and Gangadhar made the best of the circumstances with a view to bring the two police officers in troubles in furtherance of their non-cooperation propaganda. These people are particularly after the police since they think their political activities are being watched and reported on. They therefore seem to be bent upon driving the police to desperation and ultimately coerce them to resign and join their creed. The Sub-Inspector's statement reveals an appalling state of things here. If contains a pathetic account of the harassment and insult these non-cooperationists have been devising against Government servants. Ever since the return of Vasudev from the Nagpur Congress he has been moving heaven and earth to create disaffection not only between the Government and people but also between Government and it officers as is apparent from the Sub-Inspectors' statement. In order to bring humiliation and social disgrace on Police officers these men went so far as to instigate Holers (sweepers) to bring a vexatious complaint against them. Vasudev has grossly abused his authority as Chairman who has full control over these sweepers by bolstering up a totally false case against the accused. He not only instigated the poor sweepers to lodge a false complaint but was the first to convene a meeting of the Sanitary Board and sanction the prosecution of the Police officers at Municipal cost. It is a pity that public funds should be sacrificed to feed the grudge of these non-cooperationists. If the facts as stated are true, which I have reason to believe are too true in view of the statement of Maneshwar, I think Vasudev has played the part of a demon and has thus brought disgrace on the Municipal administration. Public funds have been squandered away in a case in which there is not an iota of truth. The complainant admits that he was told by Vakil Madgeri to file a complaint. This also partially corroborate Maneshwar's statement. A careful consideration of the statements of the two accused throws much light on the case and shows the motive in cooking the case."

APPEAL IN HIGH COURT.

Mr. Vasudev moved the High Court for an order that the remarks, which were derogatory to his character and position, be expunged from the record. It was contended that the remarks were based wholly on the statements of the accused made by them to save their own skin. The statements were not made on oath and not supported by evidence Mr. Vasudev was neither a party to nor a witness in the proceedings, and had therefore no opportunity to meet the allegations made against him.

The application came on before Chief Justice Macleod and Justice Shah on 15th June 1921, when a Rule was granted and the Magistrate was asked for an explanation how he could make remarks of this kind against the petitioner. The Magistrate, having submitted his explanation, the R. came on for final argument and disposed of yesterday.

JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in delivering judgment observed "As pointed out in *Holibasappa's* case reported in 23 Bom. L. R. 857, we think it was undesirable in this case to make any remarks prejudicial to the character of the applicant before us who was neither a party nor a witness in the case and had therefore no opportunity of giving any explanation or defending himself with reference to the allegations made against him. Speaking for myself I think that if the allegations against the petitioner were of such a serious character as to suggest that he had really caused these false proceedings to be instituted, that was an additional ground why instead of expressing any opinion as to the merits of that allegation against him, the Magistrate could have refrained from expressing any opinion, as such an allegation would properly fall to be the subject matter of the investigation in a separate proceeding if the allegation is true against the petitioner, in which both parties would have ample opportunity of stating their case with reference to the part which the petitioner may have played in the proceedings taken by the complainant in the present case. With these remarks, I would order the record and proceedings to be returned.

JUSTICE FAWCETT AGREES.

Justice Fawcett observed "I think there is no doubt that the Magistrate has used expressions with regard to the petitioner which it would have been more dignified and befitting if he had refrained from using. I think it is generally undesirable to make remarks about a person who is not a witness nor a party to the proceeding. But at the same time, I think in justice to the duties of a Magistrate that no undue limitation should be placed on his expressing an opinion as to what he considers to be the real origin of the case, and so far as it is reasonably based on evidence before him. In this particular case I do not think it is necessary to go into the evidence to see whether it was sufficient to justify the Magistrate in the view he took about the petitioner and others having been at the bottom of the false case, for I agree with my learned brother that it is sufficient to draw the attention of the Magistrate to his having over-stepped the proper limits in a case like this."

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai with Mr. G. P. Mardeshwar appeared for the petitioner.

No appearance for the Magistrate.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

The following is the season and crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending July 19:—

There was general rain during the week throughout the Presidency, and also in parts of Sind. It was, however, not sufficient in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kolhapur and Sind where more rain is generally needed. Sowing of kharif crops continues, but transplantation was generally retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Seedlings are in fair condition. Water for irrigation in Sind canals rising. Irrigated crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder continues deficient in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Gujarat, Deccan, Bijapur, and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was insufficient in parts of Broach and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is generally deficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thar Parkar Prices of food grain were fluctuating.

A grand meeting was held at Palwal near Delhi on the 16th instant. Pandits Nikiram Sharma and Shriram Sharma addressed the audience. Hundreds of men took Swadeshi vow. Police threatened shopkeepers to observe *hartal*. The *bazar* people were warned through the *chowdri* not to sell food and food-stuffs to the propagandists.

Mr. Zahurahmad of Allahabad on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee accompanied by Sheth Abdullah Haroon, and Mr. Mohchandkhan left Karachi for a tour in Sindh. He organised the Khilafat work and boycott of cloth in Hyderabad (Sind), and suggested the means to popularise khadi. After doing useful work at Larkana they left for Shikarpur.

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to my letters which you were good enough to publish from time to time, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, has addressed you a letter which appears in your issue of the 15th inst. He concludes by saying that "Mr. Wadia has sadly misrepresented the views of the Chamber." On behalf of his Chamber he says that it has always condemned the 2 sh. rate and strongly protested against the Government exchange and currency policy. In a recent interview with the Hon. the Finance Member, which is reported by the "Times of India" in its issue of the 14th April, the Committee urged for an equitable solution of the deadlock in the import trade, and asked for a Committee of experts, viz., merchants and bankers in this country. I look upon Mr. Mehta's letter as superficial and special pleading. The solution of the difficulty of the import trade is a high rate of exchange. What else is it? If the Government was to pay at the rate of 2s. for piece-goods importers it must pay for all the importers which means something like 70 crores. If the Government pays for the imports, they must pay for the producers as well who have been cultivating their crops on the basis of 1s. 4d. to the rupee. That may mean another 100 crores. Where is the money to come from? He writes that there is no comparison between 1893 and 1920 "This time deliberate action was taken and at an enormous cost too to establish the new rate and now Government disclaims responsibility for the consequences to the trading community of this action. If a wrong has been done it is but fair to call upon those responsible for it to make good losses sustained thereby and such a demand for the perpetuation of the wrong. There can be no question but that the various steps taken by Government last year did lead the mercantile community to think that exchange would not be allowed to go below 2s."

I have tried to put the Chambers' case at the highest. Importers would have saved their losses if they had fixed their exchange beforehand instead of gambling in it. They wanted to loot and they were looted. The Government currency policy is a damnable one, and I have denounced it for more than 25 years, but that is a different matter. The officials carried out the policy of the last currency Committee. They made heroic effort to sell reverse council bills. They lost about 35 crores. Our producers must have lost about 100 crores. They endeavoured to support exchange to the full extent of their resources which they had promised to do and they failed. I have before me a copy of the "Times of India," May 14th 1920, in which Mr. Hailey's interview with the Karachi Chamber is set out. When asked by Sir M De P Webb if the Government would use all its reserves to prevent the sterling value of the rupee from falling below 2s. Mr. Hailey pointed out that the extent to which Government could support exchange depended upon their sterling resources at home but he feared that Governmanment could not go the length of raising a loan at home in further support if those resources. The Government threw up the sponge after exhausting all their resources which cost the treasury 35 crores and the producers about 100 crores. Government fulfilled its promise; Moreover if Mr. Mehta's Committee will carefully read the findings of the Currency Committee it will be found that the Currency Committee offered to reconsider the whole question in case it was found that a high rate of exchange killed our exports. Mr. Mehta says that his Committee asked Mr. Hailey to appoint fresh Currency Committee of "experts" Now if again the report of the Currency Committee was carefully read by the Indian Chamber, it would have found that fixity of exchange was a convenience and not a necessity, and it was a convenience and not a necessity, and it was simply fussy ignorance to call immediately for a fresh Currency Committee when things were in confusion and had not settled down. When Government with the assistance of the English Bombay Chamber of Commerce were willing to decontrol exchange, the Indian Chamber was anxious to fix exchange as if it was something celestial and without which trade and industry could not flourish. Mr. Mehta on behalf of the Indian Chamber urges, that when in 1893 and after the new rate of 16d. had become effective from natural cause, the Government passed some necessary legislation. This time the Acts were changed immediately and before the 2s. rate had become effectively established from natural causes. The raising of the rate to 16d. before and 2s. now are from unnatural and artificial causes. They can never be natural.

What Government did for fixing the the rupee at 16d. they will try to do at 24d. Whether they succeed or not at this high rate of exchange I cannot tell. They have created a monopoly in an article which is of the highest importance to the people of India viz. the rupee. When the tide turns and exports increase and imports diminish, Indian Banks will buy from week to week as they did before the Secretary of State's Council bills in order to put themselves in possession of Indian Currency to finance our exports. The Secretary of State having created a monopoly in rupees will sell at a price which suits him best without of course unduly killing the export trade by demanding too high a price for his monopoly rupee. The whole thing is not natural as the Chamber supposes but unnatural and intended to exploit the producer mercilessly. Mr. Mehta says that the Indian Chamber never asked of Mr. Hailey that the rupee should be raised to 2s. They in fact observed as follows: "The Commercial community has some sad experience of Government interference in Currency and exchange matters and are of opinion that further Government interference will not be helpful nay even be harmful unless the whole situation is reviewed by a Committee of experts merchants and bankers in this country."

Mr. Mehta says that the above request for a Committee cannot be construed into meaning that the Chamber wanted a 2s. exchange. I quite agree with him if the Chamber had stopped short at that, but they said something more at the same time. Let me quote from the speech of the Chairman Mr. Lalji Naranji: "We feel that we can not contemplate with equanimity the idea of letting things side by the hope that exchange will some day go back to 2s. Prompt action is necessary and we suggest that an emergency Committee should be immediately appointed to go into the question."

After this it does not lie in the mouth of the Indian Chamber to say that they did not want exchange at 2s. They wanted it promptly and were impatient of delay. In conclusion I would draw the attention of the chamber to the purchasing power of the rupee which the Currency policy of our Government has destroyed since 1893. Food grain prices were 100 in 1873, were 114 in 1894 and 222 in 1914. English gold prices were 63 in 1894 and 85 in 1914. They can thus see what the artificial currency has done for us *before the war*. The simplest solution of the question to my mind is to open the mints and undo the crime of 1893 or to have a gold standard at 1s. 4d. with an effective gold currency which I am told England cannot allow as it would upset her gold standard and her gold currency. As it is her gold currency is non-existent at present. It is all paper with the result that her pound sterling is worth only 14s. gold.—Yours, etc.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESEER WADIA.

July 18.

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bearing in mind the unalterable law of commerce and economics that imports pay for exports and exports pay for imports, it would appear that when Mr. Gandhi in his open letter to every Englishman made the assertion "we send out of India every year 60 crores (more or less) of rupees for cloth", he probably quite unintentionally, did not state the position correctly. It would have been more correct to have said "we send out of India every year exports to the value of 60 crores (more or less) for which we receive cotton goods in return."

I wish to point out that should Mr. Gandhi be successful in preventing these 60 crores in value of cotton goods from coming into the country one of the following alternatives must happen:—

Either other imported articles must come into the country in lieu of the cotton goods,

Or 60 crores of exports must remain at home.

There is no other alternative unless the exporters were to send out their goods and give them away to some other country and receive nothing in return.

If Mr. Gandhi desires that other and new imports should take the place of the boycotted cotton goods, it might be well for him to point out what other goods he would suggest. Obviously it would have to be something different from what is now coming in because the country is taking in all it needs or requires of the various classes of goods now being imported, and as it only takes cloth when it pays better to take it than any other import it naturally follows that any substituted alternative would have to be taken at a disadvantage or loss.

If on the other hand he does not wish to substitute new imports, he might suggest to the exporters which of them should be the sufferers through not being able to export the 60 crores of goods which went in payment for the cotton imports. Those who have been engaged in the production of the goods which on account of his suggestions if carried out could not be exported will then be able to understand why they will have to suffer the hunger and distress occasioned by such a policy

There can hardly be any doubt that if Mr. Gandhi's policy of preventing the cotton imports were to be immediately successful great distress will follow amongst those classes who at present get their living by providing the 60 crores of exports which pay for them.—Yours, etc.,

POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

Taj Mahal Hotel, July 20.

MATHERAN DISPENSARY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared in your paper a few days ago over the signature of Mr. L. R. Tairsee. Prima facie it would appear as if Col. Christian, the Superintendent at Matheran, and his assistant had behaved in a most indifferent if not heartless manner. As an absolutely disinterested person let me assure you that there must be some serious misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Tairsee. Col. Christian is a most kind and sympathetic officer that Matheran has had; his assistant likewise is a kind painstaking man; and I could never believe any man if he said the latter was acting in a high handed manner to get a couple of rupees more or so from a patient. My interest in Matheran dates from the last 30 years. That I went to Matheran after an interval of four years and renewed my interest in Hospital Nursing, and after minute and careful inquiries I decided upon collecting funds for the upkeep of a trained nurse there. It was during my inquiry that I learnt about all the good qualities of Col. Christian and his assistant. The poor particularly always spoke highly about these two gentlemen. I do not for a moment imply anything against Mr. Tairsee, but if good men and true like Col. Christian and his assistant are assailed in this manner I am bound to say the lot of medical men must be miserable indeed.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR.

A crowded general meeting of Patemari (costal ships) owners was held, at Thana, on the 17th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Narayan Laxman Nakhawa a well known Fatemari owner of Thana, when it was decided to form a Union of all the Fatemari owners, many speeches were delivered to this effect.

Mr. K. C. Rushton to be Deputy Inspector General of Police vice Mr. W. H. Pollock, retired.

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Earnest Volunteers Wanted for House to House Visits for Collecting "Foreign Clothes"
Lady volunteers also required.
Patriotic Citizens of "D" Ward should at once enlist their names with.
The Honorary Secretaries
GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE,
Jariwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum BOMBAY.
Time:—7 to 10 a. m. (S. T.), 5 to 8 p. m. (S. T.), Except Friday.

A REPLY TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with eager interest the proceedings in the Corporation hall concerning my letter, requesting the civic authorities to put a suitable tablet in the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens. It gives me acute pain to realise that a responsible civic officer like the Municipal Commissioner should have made an utterly misleading statement. I am persuaded to maintain, that a public spirited worker like Mr. P. J. Murzban who moved the amendment, and withdrew it afterwards, would not, have done so, had he personally been to the Gardens, to notice whether there was a small notice of regulations or a big tablet showing the name of the garden. He did so on the strength of the Commissioner's misrepresentation of facts. However, my thanks are due to him for moving an amendment, and to Dr. Jowle who suggested that a statue should be put up in the Gardens. The Commissioner stated that when I visit the Garden I do not observe properly, and perhaps I come in and go out with my eyes shut. I trust no apology is due to the Commissioner for assuring him that I have made the most searching observations with my two God-given eyes, and thereby feel with my Indian heart the colossal neglect of duty on the part of the responsible civic officers, towards one who has fathered the modern independence of our civic life. I ask the Commissioner to kindly compare with 'open eyes' the small letters in which Sir Pherozeshah's name is written, with the letters of the notice, that says "the Garden will be closed at 8 p.m." I emphatically maintain that it is not I but the Commissioner himself who has failed to observe correctly. On the three entrances there are three notice boards. I admit that. But these notice boards do not serve the purpose of the tablet showing the name of the Garden. It seems that the Commissioner could not make a sharp distinction between a board showing the 'Rules and Regulations' of the Garden and a tablet which displays the 'name' of the Garden, which is named after the late Lion of Bombay. Apart from that the Commissioner has misrepresented the exact import of my former letter. The Commissioner said that if the Corporation thought the Garden needed a tablet, it should be inside the Garden, and not at the entrance, lest it should destroy the so-called 'Rustic charm' of the entrance. 'I challenge' him to show me a single sentence in my former letter, wherein I have suggested the destruction of that so-called 'Rustic charm', and introduction of the 'Urban element,' All that I want is to remove the ignorance prevailing among the citizens as to its exact name, and that cannot be removed until a suitable tablet is put there. I do not care whether the civic fathers will put a tablet inside or at the entrance of the Garden. 'That Sir Pherozeshah Mehta needs no advertisement is the expected answer from the Commissioner'. We all know that. But I take my stand on principle. When the Garden is given the name of Sir Pherozeshah, why is a suitable board not put there? is my question. The Commissioner can look at the various statues erected on the roadside, and at the base of each he will find an epitaph inscribed: Does the Commissioner think that all these statues are advertised? Can we not know them all, without their names on them? The inscription is for those who do not know. So if statues erected on the roadside in which the public takes a merely luke-warm interest should bear their names below, then does it not stand to reason that a Garden in which the public takes the highest amount of interest should not remain a moment without a suitable tablet of the name of one after whom the Garden is named? Lastly I appeal seriously to the Commissioner not to ignore the offer which I and some couple of my good friends have volunteered if the Corporation feels its inability for it. I write this without fear or favour, for John Ruskin says "Truth forgives no insult and endures no stain."—Yours, etc.,

KAIKHUSROO H. G. TARAPORE.

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SPORTING NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

BELGIUM CRIES OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2, 8-0 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, July 21.

Belgium has scratched from the Davis Cup.

DAVIS CUP ELIMINATING MATCHES.

INDIA WINS THE RUBBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 21.

Paris.—India has won the rubber of the Davis Cup eliminating matches against France by Sleem defeating Samazeuilh.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

PROSPECTS OF INDIA AND JAPAN DISCUSSED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 21.

The match between Deane and Brugnon in Paris was the only exhibition of singles for India had already won the tie and the fifth match should have been played by Jacob and Laurentz.

Experts praise the genius of Jacob's captaincy and he is entitled to as much credit as anyone for India's unanticipated victory which has placed her in the semi-final round.

The team have now to meet Japan who are relying upon Kumagae and Shimidzu both for singles and doubles. Shimidzu's recent play in England has demonstrated that he has advanced his form by at least half fifteen since at Wimbledon last year and though his service has not altered few players can score off it. He is hitting harder off the ground and frequently makes brilliant winning shots both forehand and backhand, while his volleying has become first rate, especially overhead where he kills the tosses with deadly precision. Japan should reach the final and to-day she is favoured as the Challenger.

SLEEM BEETS SAMAZEIULH.

A TEST OF PATIENCE AND ENDURANCE

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—The opening play between Sleem and Samazeulh was very careful. Sleem was the more competent player. Samazeuilh would have been better advised to adopt more enterprising tactics. Sleem won the first set easily, at 6/1. The second set opened in more promising fashion for Samazeuilh and the play was of a higher standard, but it soon relapsed into mediocrity with only now and then a "champion" stroke. The nature of the play is illustrated by the fact that one rally was composed of over 50 strokes while there were several of over thirty. Samazeuilh forced the first two games of the third set and then became wild. Sleem stone-walling to advantage made it 4/2. Samazuilh took the next game but after that became increasingly erratic, several times putting the ball into the net and hitting it out of court.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

ENGLAND SCORES HIGHEST POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 21.

The Mackinnon Cup was competed for at Bisley to-day and the result is as follows:—

England	1521 points.
Scotland	1480.
Canada	1463.
Ireland	1461.
Wales	1233.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 21.

Notts beat Northants by 8 wickets.
Yorkshire beat Sussex by 9 wickets.
Essex beat Gloucester by 128 runs.
Surrey beat Middlesex by 19 runs.
Hants drew with Warwickshire but led on the first innings.
Lancashire drew with Kent but were leading on the first innings.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

VELVET WINS ARAB DERBY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 21.

With the exception of a few light showers of rain which however, did not last long, the second monsoon meeting of the Kirkee gymkhana this evening was got off without any hitch and well up to time scheduled in the programme. The clayey nature of the soil on which the Kirkee course is laid out made the going a trifle sticky at the beginning on account of the afternoon's drizzles, but this in no way detracted from the quality of the sport which was good all through the afternoon. Kirkee is beginning to attract a better class of English horses in increasingly large numbers with the result that the quality of the racing has vastly improved on what it was in years gone by. This was patently manifest on the present occasion when close finishes were witnessed in the majority of cases. The Welcome Stakes provided a very pretty finish, heads separating the placed horses. Leicester square was declared winner with Substance and Elphene both better favourites than the winner second and third.

Details:—

KIRKEE ARABS DERBY. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

For arabs in 3rd Division. Q A raised 15 lbs with penalties.

M A Mahomed's BABY GRAND 9/9 Sgt Price 1
F bin Sanad's SUN 9/4 (cd 9/5) Col Gill ... 2
Col F H Prideaux's HYDERI II 9/9 Mr Paris 3

Also ran:—Wilson 10/2; Noowas 10/0 (cd 10/1); Mighty Atom 9/9 (cd 9/13).

Betting:—Even Money Baby Grand, 3 to 1 against Wilson; 4 Mighty Atom; ten and 12 others.

The race:—Baby Grand made the running after one false start from Noowar and Hyderi the favourite entered the straight three lengths ahead and going strongly to the end won by 3 lengths and 5 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 28 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 10; Places Rs. 5, Rs 7 and Rs. 14.

SERVICE STAKES—Distance 4 furlongs. For all ponies 14/2 and under W A and C raised 35 lbs.

Capt Noonan's SIMON'S PET 11/10 Mr McCarthy 1
N G Hunt's MARY 11/10 (cd 11/11) Capt Verney 2
A T Lewellyn's DADO 11/10 Col Gill 3

Also ran:—Bhimpuri 11/10.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Simon's Pet and Dado, 2 Mary, 8 Bhimpuri.

The race:—Bhimpuri was badly left Simon's Pet showing way to Mary and Dado rounding far end, Simon's Pet increased gap but in the straight. Mary made a late run but could not catch the favourite.

Won by 3/4 length, 6 lengths.

Time:—53 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 12; Places Rs. 6 and Rs 7

TRIAL STAKES—Distance 6 furlongs.

For horses in 3rd and 4th Divisions W A and C raised 18 lbs with penalties

Bullion's FIRE FINCH 10/7 Mr Lister ... 1
Goodwill's DESLIN 10/0 Dr Dickson 2
Capt Hon J Verney's KINGS HEAD 10/7 (cd 10/12) Capt Raork 3

Also ran—Saunterer 10/7; Lucky Queen 10/7 Milk Maid 10/0; Bluster 9/6 (cd 10/0).

Betting—6 to 4 against Milk Maid; 5 to 2 against Lucky Queen and Fire Finch; 3 Saunterer; 4 King's Head, 6 Dislin and Bluster.

The race—Fire Finch and King's Head got away together from poor start in which Milk Maid refused to start. Negotiating the corner King's Head took command but was shortly after passed by Fire Finch who going on strongly.

Won by 2½ lengths, head, second and third.

Time:—1 minute 20 seconds.

Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 15; Places Rs. 6 Rs. 35 and 11

KIRKEE ARAB DERBY. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

For arabs in 3rd Division W A raised 15 lbs with penalties.

S N Mahomed's VELVET 9/11 Mr Paris ... 1
Vernon's VERNON 9/11 Col Gill 2
R Cowasji's BUTTONWOOD 10/7 Mr. Adams 3

Also ran—Grey Hawk 10/2; Lord Belmore 9/11 (cd 9/13); Field Officer 9/10.

Betting—6 to 4 on Lord Belmore; 3 to 1 against Buttonwood and Velvet; 5 and sixes rest.

The race—Buttonwood showed out prominently from bunched field at turn Velvet and Vernon challenged leader and former passing other two at distance won by one length. head second and third.

Time—1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid—Winner Rs. 14; Places Rs. 7, Rs. 5 and Rs. 7

WELCOME STAKES—Distance 5 furlongs For maiden horses in 3rd and 4th Divisions W A and C raised 21 lbs.

Gold's LEICESTER SQUARE 10/10 Col Gill 1
F L Furding's SUBSTANCE 10/10 Mr Paris 2
P Victor's ELPHENE 10/10 Mr Lister 3

Also ran—Milk Maid 10/10 (cd 11/8); Mynden Chief 10/10; British Controlled 10/2.

Betting—Even Money Elphene; 2 to 1 against Substance; 3 Leicester Square; 5 Mynden Chief; eights and tens the others.

The race—Mynden Chief closely attended by Substance made pace Milk Maid being left at post rounding turn Leicester Square and Elphene moved up and entering straight challenged Substance who was in front. Very close finish followed in which Leicester Square won on post by a head, head between second and third.

Time—1 minute 7 seconds.

Tote paid—Winner Rs 14; Places Rs. 6 Rs 6 and Rs. 6.

LADIES NOMINATION DISTANCE HANDICAP—Distance Race Course

For all horses and ponies catch weights 11/7

Gubbay's FLOTELLE 11/7 (cd 11/8) Capt Harvey scratch nominated by Mrs. Firth 1
J N Desousa's CLAIM A 11/7 scratch Mr McCarthy nominated by Mrs. Desousa ... 2
Capt Brook Short and Capt Hon J Verney's BABUGARH II 11/7 (40 yards) nominated by Mrs Forbes Adams 3

Also ran—Teela (50 yards) 11/7.

Betting—3 to 1 on Flotelle; 2 to 1 against Claim A; 7 to 1 against Babugarh and Teela

The race—Teela kept advantage she had in the start and led for more than half the distance with Claim A next. Just after four furlongs Flotelle began to draw up and getting on terms with Claim A who had displaced Teela won a good race by a neck, six lengths between second and third.

Tote paid—Winner Rs. 7; Places Rs 5 and Rs 7.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY

On Wednesday night as was expected the match between the Shropshire and the Embarkation was rather one-sided, the former eventually winning by seven goals to one. Their form was however by no means convincing and they will have to play much better if they are going to win their return match against the Bombay Gymkhana Even if they were defeated in this match however they would still be sure of the championship for the Gymkhana have unfortunately sustained two defeats.

Last night the Brigade Staff met the G.I.P. Institute and defeated them by four goals to nil. The nature of the ground militated against good play but nevertheless the Brigade Staff who a re a greatly improved side gave quite a fair display of football and practically did what they liked. Just before time the G.I.P. made an eleventh hour effort but they could not penetrate the Brigade defence.

FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

In the Football Challenge Shield Competition the game between Mohun Bagan and Calcutta which on Saturday last had to be abandoned owing to spectators repeatedly encroaching upon the field was played off today on Calcutta ground resulting in complete collapse of Mohun Bagan team, who lost by five goals to nil. Owing to continuous drizzle during play, preceded by sharp shower, ground was not to Mohun Bagan's liking who play barefoot but there was no question better side won.

A thrice drawn match between the Town and Eastern Bengal also resulted in a collapse of the Town Club, their opponents winning by four goals to nil. On the Dalhousie ground, Tolhat beat Kumartuli by two goals to nil.

ELPHINSTONE HOSTEL AFFAIR

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On inquiry from some of the friends in the Elphinstone Hostel I understand that the residents there, the people most concerned, are from any knowledge of the further developments regarding the "hooliganism" caused by some Tom, Dick and Harrys who, as Mr. Covernton is reported to have said, were "respectable" men. The shepherd, I mean the Superintendent is silent about, if not apathetic to, the whole affair and is withholding all information from the sheep whom as a matter of duty he ought to protect and guide. At a meeting held on the morning of the 14th instant, when this worthy presided, the students unanimously decided on prosecution and no compromise at any cost; and at that time the Superintendent is reported to have assured the students that he was their guardian and would do whatever they (students) asked him to do. But a change has come over him since the memorable meeting of the night of the 14th and he holds his tongue lest his master should frown.

The students are in suspense, they do not know what steps are being taken to bell the cat and ensure their safety in the Hostel. Rumours are rife that the authorities are moving to and fro in Hammam Street. The whole matter is so clear that no solicitors would ever advise against prosecution. Whatever the advice it is the duty of the authorities to take the students into their confidence and remove the apprehension that lurks in the minds of students and their guardians. Students have still grave suspicion about the Principal's taking action. A little incident will warrant their fear. When advising compromise with the "respectable" Europeans he is reported to have said, "my students, we Europeans are in the habit of carrying with us tobacco pipes and some of you might have mistaken a pipe for a revolver."

In the midst of the darkness that prevails over the whole aftermath of the dark scandal of that dark night of the 13th instant it is the duty of the authorities to throw light on the matter and say plainly what they mean to do.—Yours, etc.,

"NO. 7."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly publish my letter in your esteemed paper. In yesterday's issue of "The Chronicle", "Medico" has made a bold accusation against the Hostel students. He says that it was the slavish mentality which prevented them from thrashing their illustrious (?) guests. I may tell him that it was not slavish mentality, but gentlemanlike and sportsmanlike spirit that kept them back. It was about 100 to 5. Elphinstonians are gentlemen and not hooligans.

I think this will explain matters and open "Medico's" eyes.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE STUDENTS.

Bombay, July 21.

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As trustee of a Charity, I bought some Cash Certificates over four years ago, and left them in the custody of the Deputy Accountant-General, P. and T. at Nagpur as the Postal Notice said I could leave them so. I received that Officer's Acknowledgments. Twenty days ago, I returned the Acknowledgments, and asked for the Certificates, but I have not yet received them in spite of expedites. I wanted the money for investment in a more paying form of security and equally safe, and the charity is thus a loser by the delay. I know of another case in which the said Officer took more than a month! Is no one to call such Officers to account for their extreme dilatoriness and circumlocution.—Yours, etc.

A TRUSTEE.

Bandra, July 20.

"THE NEED OF SUPERVISION."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whilst discussing sex problems, Ivan Bloch, the celebrated author of "The Sexual Life of Our Time", writes the following passage in the same book (p. 566), which will be read by your subscribers with profit.

Says he:—

"Among Europeans, *residence in hot climates* gives rise to a peculiar form of tropical cruelty, the so-called "Tropical Frenzy." The psychology of this condition is complex. Various predisposing causes must concur in order to produce tropical frenzy. In the first place, it occurs almost exclusively in Europeans who fill official positions, giving them *very extensive powers*, such as they did not enjoy before leaving home. Those who become affected live usually in regions in which all the limitations of conventional morality and of social relationships with their fellow-countrymen are laid aside, so that the civilised man is in a position which enables him to follow without restraint his own impulses; also he finds himself in contact with an "inferior" race, which he regards and treats as half or completely animal. . . . Owing it may be to intense heat disturbances of metobolism ensue, and by the formation of toxins, the central nervous system and the psche are injured, and thus there is induced a "tropical moral insanity" a morbid impulsiveness, associated with complete loss of understanding of ordinary ethical and moral principles. . . . The abnormally high temperature gives rise to acute outbreaks only in chronic alcoholists, taking the form of tropical frenzy."

How true in India?—Yours, etc.,

J. P. BHANSALI.

Bombay, July 21.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam Private Secretary and Captain C. Brooke-Short Aide-de-Camp, left Kirkee, for Bombay on Wednesday evening.

THE BOYCOTT.

INJUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read to-day in your issue the injunctions of the sub-committee of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee at Bombay on the boycott of foreign cloth and am prompted to write this to you because I consider them a huge tactical blunder. The business of the Committee, I take it, is to make it easy for those who accept the principle and are willing to put it into practice. That is the only way to increase the number and the zeal of persons accepting the principle.

Now the vast majority of the population are not, nor are they going to be members of the Congress. The resolutions of the Congress are only recommendations to them, which they would be inclined to carry out only because they accept the underlying principle of their own accord and not because they acknowledge any obligation to the Congress as such. This is all the more so since people who are and have long been members of the Congress do not show by their own behaviour any greater sense of duty or obligation in the matter.

Hence the Committee should in my humble opinion go slow. They should confine the boycott to foreign cotton cloth only, including under the term also cloth in the making of which cotton is mixed up to any extent with silk, wool, jute or other fibrous material. Pure silken or woollen or jute goods should not be boycotted.

In the case of *saris* and other articles used by the fair sex they should make another concession also. The injunctions say—"mill-made cloth in which foreign yarn is used is not to be regarded as Swadeshi. Thus Madura, Bengal and Maharashtra hand-woven *saris* made of foreign yarn cannot be regarded as Swadeshi." The "thus" here means, I suppose, "further."

I am aware of the importance for the Charkha and hand-loom movement of reducing the import of foreign yarn. But as a matter of strategy this should be attempted to begin with only by dissuasion of the trade. The demand for foreign yarn will cease as our own yarn improves in quality and increases in quantity. To try to force the pace is rash leadership.

Let me make my meaning clearer still, if possible. I hope there will be thousands and less of whole-hoggers from the very outset. But the deliberate injunctions of the Committee at the centre of the movement should contemplate rather and attach the greatest importance to the bulk of the population who are bound to be more or less indifferent. Let the injunctions admit classes and grades amongst the supporters of the movement. Let them issue injunctions only about the minimum—and that is foreign cotton cloth as above defined. Above that line they should issue not injunctions but recommendations, and claim as their supporters and judge the success of their movement not mainly or even principally by the number of the whole-hoggers, but by the far greater number of those who accept these recommendations, even though they were not injunctions but only recommendations. I have written this letter simply because I hold that a policy like this will achieve greater success more quickly than the extreme one which the Committee have proclaimed.

JANTU.

July 19.

IMAMUL MADARIS SCHOOL AMROHA

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will publish the following few lines for the information of the public in your paper.

A year ago one Syed Imran Ali was deputed for collecting funds for Imamul Madaris School, Amroha, (a recognised and aided institution). No information has yet been received from him as regards the realisation of funds. But we are given to understand by reliable sources that he has collected a considerable sum which he has not yet sent to the Manager or the Secretary of the School. The School management is very anxious for the collected sum. Therefore it is hoped that in future the well-wishers of the School will send their subscriptions directly to the Honorary Secretary or the Manager, and if some donations or subscriptions have already been paid, we hope they will kindly inform the undersigned about them.

In the end we hope that Mr. Syed Imran Ali will be kind enough to send the collected sum at once to the Secretary or the Manager of the School.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. NABI HADI,
Hon. Secretary,
Imamul Madaris School, Amroha.

July 13.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With regard to the representation made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government before calling a public meeting to condemn the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, it has been stated in the vernacular press that Government have replied to the Chamber asking its Committee to wait on H. E. the Governor as a deputation and that from such deputation should be excluded all those who may have applied for licenses or contracts, or who may be directly or indirectly interested in the contracts. I believe that Messrs. Tata Sons, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Lalji Naranji and other capitalists of Bombay had formed a Syndicate to obtain a license from Government for the Reclamation. Will these gentlemen be eligible or even entitled to wait on H. E the Governor? —Yours, etc.,

R. VENKAT RAM.

July 21.

A branch of the Industrial and Exchange Bank of India Limited was opened at Rawalpindi today.

MR. KASHELIKAR'S CLOTHES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—As far as my political opinions are concerned, I am certainly a follower of the Mahatma and a Non-Cooperator, and had plainly answered the "Bold Yes" as previously reported, when I was put these questions by the Manager in his office rooms in the presence of Mr. Fergusson. It is no wonder that this truth has been withheld from the Solicitors! The very fact that the Company needed to seek their Solicitors' assistance in such a trivial matter goes to prove the weakness of their clearly faulty position!

I had deliberately avoided repeating the fact in my letter to the Company of my being a follower of the Mahatma and a Non-Cooperator, as I was then anxious to reconcile the matter if possible, and as I had also omitted to mention that the chief qualification of the cloth lay in that it was "purely Swadeshi." The correctness of this statement will be fully endorsed by my corroborating declaration, to use nothing but this very cloth, in the concluding portion of my said letter.

I am unable to see, and you, Mr. Editor, will perhaps agree, how the question of discipline, harmonious work and so-called injury to the feelings of the Company's employees of other political opinions comes in, when the cloth in question and the fashion in which it was stitched was of universal and decent.

I was in fact threatened with an insult by the Havildar in case I turned up again the next day, and with a view to avoid this insult I had to resort to the back entrance of the premises.

It will thus be seen that the present attempt on the part of the officials of the Company, is made solely with a view to mislead the sympathetic public and to deter if possible the well-wishing supporters of my humble case from taking any action they may contemplate, and in the meantime to make a quiet escape out of the serious situation created by their misconception!—Yours, etc.,

J. N. KASHELIKAR.

Bombay, July 20.

INDIANS MUST WALK.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you to kindly publish the following for public information:—

To-day I with a companion happened to go to Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.'s offices on the Ballard Estate on business and wanted to go on to the 2nd floor. Soon as I reached the lift, I was insultingly ordered by the lift man to leave the place. I asked "why", but in place of getting a reply I was again peremptorily asked to go away.

Again I enquired "why" and then I was told that the lift was for Europeans only, and not for Indians.

One of my European employees could use the lift, but not I simply because I am Indian.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. MOTWANE,
Manager,
The Chicago Telephone Supply Co.

Hornby Road, July 20.

THE "PRATAP" CASE.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAI BARELLI, July 20.

Arguments are being heard since yesterday in the "Pratap" defamation case. Dr Jaikarnath Misra arguing for the defence pointed out the importance of the case and said the court should not be guided by the attitude of certain Government officials whose conduct had come into question. He also said that it was a case in which the integrity, good faith and honour of the accused were involved, which did not merely affect the accused but the whole journalistic world. The Munshiganj firing was a matter of public interest and a responsible editor of a newspaper made certain comments. It had to be decided how far the editor could make comments on an affair of that description. Council then proceeded to review evidence in the case. Argument will be continued to-day.

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL SCHEME.

PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING.

It may be remembered that last year some two meetings were held to protest against the Grant Road Terminal Scheme which dishouses a large number of people especially Parsis A representative Committee was appointed at the last of the two meetings to take steps against the possibility of the Scheme being carried out. In spite of all efforts of the Committee the authorities have served notices on all the property-owners, and the tenants are in great fright as to their future housing accommodation. Therefore under the auspices of the said Committee another public meeting will be held on Sunday the 31st instant, to protest against the high-handed arbitrary methods of the authorities in the matter

INJURED BY TRAM CAR.

Joseph Fernandez, a school-boy aged 15, was alighting from the rear door of the front car of a trailer-tram proceeding north to south along Girgaon Road near the Parsi Fire Temple, when he lost his balance and fell with his left foot on the rails, and as a result of which, the front wheel of the rear car passed over his toes and crushed them. He was, at once, removed to the G. T. Hospital, where all the toes except the little one were amputated.

A FATAL SLIP.

Hussain, a Mahomedan lad of 15, on the 20th instant was walking on the Hughes Dry Dock wall for the purpose of going into the Dock, when his foot suddenly slipped and he fell into the water and disappeared. Immediately the water was pumped out and he was taken out dead. He had received injuries on the head and neck. The wall on which he walked was wet.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of the deceased and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Planet Mills Ltd., ordinary general meeting, 43A Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, per extra steamer "Cindwara" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, University, 5-45 p.m.

Mahatma Gandhi's lecture on Swadeshi at M. Goculdas Market Hall, Kalbadevi, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 23

The s.s. Narkunda with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

The S. S. Caledonia, with mails of the 7th instant, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Celebration of the Lokmanya's Jayanti, Empire Theatre, 3-15 p.m.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

The annual meeting of this Mandal will be held tomorrow at 8 p.m. (B. T.) in Sukhadwalla Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library on Friday the 22nd July 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A F I will play at the R. Bom. Yacht Club, this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Umking via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 31st instant.

LECTURE AT DADAR ENGLISH SCHOOL.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall at 5 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. N. V. Kolhatkar in Marathi on Sunday next (24th instant). The subject is "Who says India is helpless?"

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE FEDERATION.

A general meeting of the members of the Federation will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay (above the Bank of Baroda) to discuss and adopt the Constitution and Rules of the Federation drafted by the Provisional Committee appointed for the purpose.

TIVIMNENSES UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union the feast of St. Christopher, Patron Saint of Tivim, will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, on Sunday the 24th instant with a solemn High Mass, Sermon, Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 9-30 a.m. The annual social gathering will take place on Saturday the 30th idem in the I. L. I. Hall, Girgaum, at 9 p.m.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN.

On the 20th instant at 2 o'clock, an up local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was coming near Elphinstone Road while a down train was nearing the platform of the station, when a Marwari named Gopal Chetu, aged 35 was crossing the up-line from behind a cabin. The driver of the up-train saw him from a distance of fifteen paces and tried to stop the train by putting on the vacuum brake; but before the train stopped the man was knocked down by the engine and fell between the rails. Immediately, the driver and the guard alighted and found the deceased bleeding from the head and foot. He was placed into the brake-van to be taken to hospital, but he died near Grant Road.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased and a verdict of death by being knocked down by an engine whilst crossing the lines was recorded.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing on the case in which Theophilus Souza Machado, the Secretary of the India Cooperative Navigation and Trading Company Bombay, and Nizamudin Ibrahim, the master of the s.s. "San Fransisco Xavier", were charged under sections 9 and 31 of the Native Passenger Ships' Act X of 1887 with carrying 220 passengers from Goa Vengurla, Vizadoorg and Rathagiri without being in possession of certificate "A" as required by the Act.

Mr. John Munster, of the Port Officer's Staff, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown while Mr. Godinho defended the accused.

The facts of the case are already published.

In delivering his judgment, his Worship said that under the Act, the owner or the master was responsible for breach of Section 9 as the Secretary on behalf of the owners had taken upon himself all the responsibility. He, therefore, ordered that accused No 2 (the master) should be discharged. His Worship, further, said that all the facts of the case were practically admitted. The point raised by the accused was one of law. Mr. Godinho's contention was that Section 31 of the Act made it penal for vessel carrying passengers to commence a voyage without a certificate; but no certificate was necessary for the return voyage. Certificate "B" had not been granted to Officer who carried less than 160 passengers. That certificate showed that the Port Officer had defined the voyage (to go and back) as a single voyage of three days' duration. Sections 6 and 9 should be read along with 31. Under Section 6, the Officer was bound to possess Certificate "A". (i.e. with commencement of a voyage with passengers, returning with passengers and discharging passengers.)

His Worship, therefore, convicted the accused and fined him Re 1 for each passenger carried (i.e.) Rs. 212 in all out of 220 and 8 passengers allowed to be carried under the 'Survey Certificate'.

SECRETARY OF NAVIGATION CONFINED

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing on the case in which Theophilus Souza Machado, the Secretary of the India Cooperative Navigation and Trading Company Bombay, and Nizamudin Ibrahim, the master of the s.s. "San Fransisco Xavier", were charged under sections 9 and 31 of the Native Passenger Ships' Act X of 1887 with carrying 220 passengers from Goa Vengurla, Vizadoorg and Rathagiri without being in possession of certificate "A" as required by the Act.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, July 22, 1921.

CZARIST METHODS.

To all who have read the temperate and obviously conscientious statement of Mr. Sherwani, which appeared in the "Chronicle" on Sunday and Monday last the news that the same Mr. Sherwani has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment must have come as a thunderbolt. Mr. Sherwani is a highly educated, cultured man, whose influence upon the masses has, so far as we know, always been exerted on the side of law and order. There is no more sincere and faithful follower of Mahatma Gandhi's gospel of non-violence in all India than he. Upon the evidence before us we find it quite impossible to believe that Mr. Sherwani ever by word or deed contributed to any public disorder of whatever kind at Aligarh or anywhere else. Nor does the evidence upon the strength of which the present sentence on him was pronounced impress us with a sense of his delinquency. A police constable—we are informed—who admittedly did not understand the Arabic and Persian words in which the Urdu speech of highly-educated men abounds, had taken notes of a speech of his, making it appear as if he (Sherwani) had declared that British troops, in occupation of the Holy Places of Islam, committed horrible atrocities on the Muslim inhabitants. Inhabitants of Aligarh who do understand the Persian and Arabic words which form three parts of the Urdu language, and who were present at the lecture, are prepared to swear that Mr. Sherwani's speech, at least the part of it to which the ignorant constable's short-hand notes referred was not concerned with Arabia, but with Anatolia, and the atrocities related were not ascribed to British but Greek soldiers. We write feelingly on this subject, for it is only a few days since one of our own reporters, who knows English well, in his notes of a speech which we delivered at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, substituted "Allied troops" for "Greek troops" as the perpetrators of atrocities. Happily we saw the report in time and corrected the "error", or we suppose we might have found ourselves in the same predicament as Mr. Sherwani at this moment, even though some hundreds of respectable persons were there to witness to the actual words we used on the occasion. If that was the case where the reporter had no animus against the speaker, what must be the chances where, as in a police case, there is a definite bias against the speaker, the hope of obtaining praise and reward by making out a charge against him, and where the reporter has only a dim idea of what the speaker says. Whose liberty is safe, we ask, among those who are opposed to the present Oriental policy of Government, when such denunciations carry weight with the Magistracy? Will not Lord Reading, with his high regard for British justice, put a stop to this state of things?

A SMALL MERCY.

The Press Act is at last to go. The Committee appointed by the Government of India to examine the Press and other allied Acts has recommended the repeal of the principal Act. The obnoxious features of the hated piece of legislation are to go, though some of its less obnoxious provisions are to be embodied in the Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act, the former of which is to be retained. We shall refer to the latter anon. Meanwhile, we must express our thankfulness and that of all right-minded men and women, who regard the freedom to express opinion as one of their most cherished birthrights, that a menace to that birthright is at last to be removed. The Press Act is an outrage on elementary human rights; it is an insult to every self-respecting journalist. As such it has stood self-condemned and its continuance on our Statute-book has been one of the glaring reminders of India's political slavery. No arguments were, therefore, needed to recommend its repeal, and the appointment of a committee to consider whether it should or should not be retained on the Statute-book was wholly uncalled-for. We do not hence think it necessary to deal at length with the arguments with which the Committee has armed itself to support its recommendations for the repeal of the Act. In fact, that a dozen or so of estimable gentlemen should seriously be engaged to produce arguments to prove the obvious, strikes us as a little farcical but, perhaps, in keeping with the way in which this unfortunate country has been "governed." There are, however, certain admissions made in the report which are worthy of note and there are also certain statements which must not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

Dealing with the effectiveness of the Act, the Committee finds that direct incitements to murder and violent crime, the prevention of which was the main ostensible purpose of the Act, are not only "rarely" found in the Press to-day, but that the cessation of these has not been solely or even mainly due to the Act, and adds the significant remark that it is not satisfied if, under present conditions, the ordinary law is not adequate to deal with such offences. Again, while "admitting that, in so far as the law was directed to prevent the more insidious dissemination of sedition, of general misrepresentations of the action of Government of exaggeration of comparatively minor incidents, of insinuations of injustice, and of articles intended to exacerbate racial feeling, the Act has been of little practical value, the Committee proceeds to make the gratuitous allegation that "a section of the Press is at present just as hostile to Government as ever it was, and that it preaches doctrines calculated to bring the Government and also occasionally particular classes or sections of the community into hatred and contempt as freely now as before the Act was passed" and expresses its belief that "the more direct and violent forms of sedition are disseminated more from the platform and through the agency of itinerant propagandists than by the Press, and no Press law can be effective for the repression of such activities." The recklessness with which these allegations have been made reveals the bias which informs the whole reasoning of the Committee and emphasises the danger of a non-judicial body arrogating to itself the function of a Court of justice. Proceeding in the same biassed vein the Committee refers to "the malignant influence of seditious organs of the Press," which, it says, "will in future be and is already beginning to be counter-acted by the growth of distinct parties in politics, each supported by its own Press supplemented by the activities of a properly organised bureau of information the value of which was admitted by many witnesses." The reference to "growth of parties"—a phrase beloved of our neo-Liberals—may be allowed to pass unnoticed, for to the country there are no parties so long as the country wages the battle of Swaraj. But whatever the many witnesses said about the value of a Government department of information, this country, along with the rest of the world, has realised, to its cost, that there are few more insidious influences or more harmful to the vital interests of a people than a Government propaganda. The proper media for the Government of a civilised country to explain and justify its actions are its parliamentary institutions and its Press—and no other.

This small mercy, in the shape of the suggested repeal of one of the repressive laws, is, however, not an unmixed blessing. The sting still remains. While the Committee has strongly set itself against the suggestions to penalise the Press for "protecting" the Indian States and to confiscate a press in the event of its keeper being convicted for a second time of disseminating sedition, it has yielded to the clamour for the retention of at least a few arbitrary powers for the bureaucracy. One of these is the power to confiscate newspapers, books or other documents, offending against section 124A of the Penal Code. Though the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved is given the right to protest before a court of law and challenge the seizure of such documents and though the onus of proving the seditious character of the document is to be on the Government, we cannot imagine why the Committee should arm the executive with an arbitrary power the exercise of which it is not possible for every person to challenge. This power is not much less obnoxious than that of demanding security from newspapers and presses and must not be retained. The recommendation of the Committee in this respect reveals how far its "Liberal" members are from recognising the elementary principle of Liberalism that freedom is the only effective safeguard against its abuse. As regards the Editors, the law must be similar to that obtaining in other countries and we strongly protest against any proposal for subjecting them to the necessity of appearing before a Magistrate for making even a formal declaration.

Notes of the Day

"The Latest Folly."

It would appear that it is not only in Madras that it is realised that if Mr. Gandhi is mad, there is method in his madness. Much nearer home we see people, who formerly talked of Mr. Gandhi's "lunacy," now coming to characterise it as "folly"—and "mischievous folly" at that! If the reader turns to the latest issue of the "Looker-On" he will find three prophecies hazarded by the Editor, one of which runs thus: "Mr. Gandhi proclaims boycott of foreign cloth; very strained affectation of amusement and scorn in reactionary press. *Prophecy*:—Um!" From "the latest folly." of the "Times of India" it would seem that "Looker-On's" prophetic instinct has not led him far astray from the truth. Our morning contemporary has deemed it necessary to waste one column of its editorial page in diagnosis of Mr. Gandhi's "folly." From a careful perusal of our contemporary's tirade, it is evident that it has passed the stage of mere ridicule and has arrived at the stage of vague fears. These fears, moreover, are not so much on account of Mr. Gandhi, for he seems to be past all hope of cure, but on account of the yarn and piece-goods importers in this country, whom it wishes to keep safe from the infection of Mr. Gandhi's madness. On further reading between the lines of our contemporary's lucubration the reader will note that it is not even so much on account of these importers that it is apprehensive, as on that of certain unnamed "people." Our contemporary after vainly trying to convince the public of this country, including the importers, that Mr. Gandhi's boycott of foreign cloth and yarn will not succeed and that even if it succeeds, it will not be profitable to them, proceeds to hold out a warning to the millowners of this Presidency, who may have subscribed to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and in other ways sympathised with Mr. Gandhi's propaganda, that it will raise suspicions in the breasts of these unnamed "people" that it is a new and underhand move calculated to harm Lancashire.

Malicious Suggestion.

Our contemporary writers: "If the cloth boycott succeeds, still more if this foolish tilt against imported yarn proceeds, the people will say that the industry which failed to gain any of the several advantages that it sought in the Legislature during the Tariff debates has found in Mr. Gandhi a new means of securing them and that the large sums contributed in Bombay and Ahmedabad—the one crore fund—are circumstantial proof of it". We should like to know who are these "people" on whose behalf our contemporary speaks. We can discern none in this country fitting our contemporary's vague description. Is our contemporary speaking for Lancashire? When did our contemporary come to know that Lancashire entertained these suspicions? But apart from Lancashire, how far does our contemporary itself believe in such unfounded and base allegations? Our contemporary cannot but be aware that by Mr. Gandhi's boycott Indian millowners will be hit to only a little less extent than "people" in Lancashire, because the boycott extends to all mill-made cloth manufactured out of foreign yarn. In the face of this well-known fact, it is pure malice to suggest that Indian mill-owners have made a secret pact with Mr. Gandhi to destroy the Lancashire industry or that they have subscribed to the Tilak Swaraj Fund because they hope to reap a golden harvest through Mr. Gandhi's Non-cooperation propaganda. If our contemporary believes in all this silly nonsense, it ought to say so frankly. By a strange perversion of logic, our contemporary suggests that reduced imports of piece-goods will not be for the benefit of India. At present the balance of trade is very much against India and Indians will require a greater economist than our contemporary to convince them that lesser imports—especially imports of a commodity which India herself can manufacture—will not help to redress the balance.

Not Fair.

The insidious and highly questionable way in which the Madras Government are fighting the spirit of independence among the public is revealed in a Press communique which they issued a few days ago. A highly respected Mahomedan gentleman, who is a retired Deputy Collector and now Chairman of the Guntur Municipality, was, it would appear from the communique, reported to Government to be a supporter of the Non-Cooperation movement. On this, Government are understood to have sent a warning to him pointing out that "the holding and preaching of such views was inconsistent with the acceptance of a pension from the Government with whom he refused to cooperate" and that "Government would be forced to consider the advisability of stopping his pension." The poor retired official, according to the Press communique, has now given a written statement to the Collector of his district undertaking not to preach "disloyalty or active obstruction of Government" and that he "will not preside at meetings of a seditious character or otherwise actively support the Non-cooperation movement against Government." We pity less the pensioner than the mighty Government that is reduced to such straits as to threaten to deprive its former employees of the means of livelihood to which they have become entitled by reason of the full term of service they had rendered to it. The pensions retired Government servants are earning are not gratuities that can be withheld or granted at the sweet-will of the employer. The Madras Government in threatening the retired Deputy Collector to deprive him of the pension he has earned by the sweat of his brow, have introduced a factor in the relations between employer and employed which few will admit to be quite fair. And what, after all, was the offence of the pensioner? Was he threatening to revolt and use violence against the Government? When the authorities in India are permitting retired Civil Servants, enjoying fat pensions at the cost of the people of this country, to vilify the children of the soil—nay when we have retired pensioned officials like O'Dwyer, still gloating over massacres of the innocents as at Amritsar, does it look either fair or decent that immoral pressure should be brought to bear on inoffensive Indian employees of Government because they are "reported" to be sympathising with the Non-cooperation movement?

PRESTIGE OR RIGHT?

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In temporal matters, with whom is the ultimate authority to rest,—the State or the Church, the Monarch or the priest, the diplomat or the sage? The question may well sound ridiculous to modern ears. In the civilised world as at present constituted, the State, in all mundane affairs, is *de facto*, and in most of them, *de jure*, supreme authority. Modern civilisation is not acquainted with any authority higher than kings, ministers, governors, cabinets, councils or else popular assemblies. Yet the world has not always been as unanimous in this verdict as the modern mind is apt to think. The Hindus, the Muslims and the Christians have sometimes thought differently.

In ancient India, Kshatriya Rajas had to bow to the will of Brahman sages and ascetics. In the Muslim system of government the highest place is assigned to men of knowledge and virtue, representatives of the Invisible King, persons devout and selfless, who are to see to it that justice reigns supreme in the country, and that the rulers do not take advantage of their power, position and prestige. Even the protagonists of "Christian" civilisation, before it had become too materialistic, thought in a similar strain. To them the greatest monarch was but a humble servant of Christ, and as such could always be set right, whenever he deviated from the path of right and duty, by those on whom had fallen the mantle of the Saviour.

SPIRITUAL IDEALS.

With these various peoples moral well-being, spiritual development and soul-felt bliss were the primary objectives, in theory at least; as contra-distinguished from intellectual smartness, industrial expansion and material prosperity,—the ideals of to-day. Piety and humility, justice and equity, charity and benevolence, honesty and integrity, formed the ingredients of real greatness, and not pomp and ceremony, grab and greed, expansion and exploitation, trickery and diplomacy. Power, position and prestige had to give way to the superior might of honour, virtue and character.

It was then that the rulers could not act in an irresponsible manner. Whenever they were inclined to go wrong, they had to feel and acknowledge a firm guiding restraint from above. History of Islam abounds in instances where a provincial governor, an army commander, a state minister, or even a monarch was openly rebuked by some of the humblest subjects of the State and had to offer public penitence for his misdemeanour.

Leaving aside the Hindu and Muslim traditions, it may be instructive at this time when so much is made of official privilege and Governmental prestige to narrate briefly two incidents in Christian history illustrative of the way in which great monarchs ought to respect and be swayed by the authority of the Church—of course, pure and undefiled and truly Christian in its turn,—even in mundane affairs.

It was about the end of the fourth century. The Roman Empire, though on its downward march, was still in some respects at the zenith of its power and glory. The throne of the Eastern Empire was occupied by Theodosius surnamed Magnus ("the great") for his great military exploits. He was the last of the emperors who was the sole master of the whole Roman empire which was at that time synonymous with the civilised world. He defeated the Goths and forced them into submission. He managed to terminate the revolt of a very powerful chief Maximus. His resourcefulness, courage and daring, intimidated the old enemies of Rome who sued for peace and treaties of alliance were concluded with many distant nations. He restored peace in every part of the empire. And when he came back to Rome he was accorded a right royal reception.

TWO INSTRUCTIVE INCIDENTS.

It was in the reign of this majestic monarch that the two incidents alluded to above occurred. The first refers to the sedition of Antioch, the capital of the province of Syria. The emperor forced by the exigencies of the Gothic War had just raised the public taxation, which this Asiatic province, as it had had little to do with the war, had no inclination to contribute. This discontent coupled with previous dissatisfaction caused by the Emperor's religious policy soon brought about a crisis. The tenth year jubilee of his reign was being celebrated. On the Jubilee day there was a huge popular demonstration. Mishandling of the situation by local officials transformed it into a serious riot. The populace gave vent to its fury by breaking into pieces the images of the Imperial family erected as objects of public veneration. "The statues of Theodosius, of his father, of his wife, Elaccilla, and of his two sons, were insolently thrown down from their pedestals, broken in pieces or dragged with contempt through the streets; and the indignities which were offered to the representations of Imperial Majesty, sufficiently declared the impious and treasonable wishes of the populace." (Gibbon.)

The insurrection was soon suppressed by the arrival of a body of archers. And then Antioch began to reflect on the consequences of its crime. The day of reckoning was to dawn with inevitable surety. Punitive measures in various forms were at once adopted;—the eastern capital was reduced to the rank of a village, the Baths, the Circus, and the theatres were closed, the distribution of corn was stopped, and so on. And then the Special Commissioners commenced their inquiry into the guilt of those who had actually perpetrated the crime and those who had not prevented it. A special Court, encircled by troops, was erected in the midst of the forum. "The noblest, and the most wealthy of the citizens appeared before them in chains; the examination was assisted by the use of torture. . . . The houses of the criminals were exposed to sale, their wives and children were suddenly reduced from affluence and luxury to the most abject distress; and a bloody execution was expected to conclude the horrors of a day" comparable only to the Day of Judgment.

But presently a host of monks and hermits began to descend from the neighbouring hills. The presidents of the military

(Continued on page 8.)

IRISH SETTLEMENT.

PRELIMINARIES SETTLED.

IRELAND TO HAVE AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 21.

Sir James Craig and his Ulster Colleagues returned to Belfast yesterday where it is not expected that Sir James Craig will return to London until the preliminaries have been settled and the scheme for a Conference formulated. This is regarded as indicating that there will be no further indirect negotiations between Mr. De Valera and Sir James Craig.

Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, the Chief of the Sinn Fein propaganda, who was recently released from internment, in the course of an interview in London said the conversations at Downing Street had been directed on the discovery of a basis for a Conference which in Sinn Fein view must be that Ireland, as an independent nation, must have an agreement with the British Government. The only comment Mr. Fitzgerald had to make with regard to Sir James Craig's statement was that Sir James Craig was in the same position as the Southern Americans.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

COURSE OF NEGOTIATIONS UNDISCLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 21.

In contrast with their earlier optimism, the newspapers to-day are somewhat gloomy concerning the prospects of Irish settlement but the fact is that the situation is quite unchanged. The most remarkable feature of the conversations is the extraordinary reserve which has been maintained both by the Sinn Feiners and the Government in disclosing nothing regarding the course which the negotiations have taken. The reason why the conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera have been adjourned until July 21st is simply due to the fact that the Premier is fully engaged both to-day and to-morrow with the Dominions' Premiers for Mr. Meighen departs for Canada on July 21st and it is imperative that certain matters which are before the Conference should be settled before h's departure.

JAPAN'S INVITATION TO PRINCE OF WALES.

THE KING'S WELCOME,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 21.

The Japanese Government has formally invited the Prince of Wales to visit Japan after his tour in India and it is understood that the King welcomes the inivtation and that there is every reason to believe that the Prince will visit Japan either in March or April of 1922.

INCREASE IN SPINNERS' WORKING HOURS.

FROM 35 TO 48 HOURS IN LANCASHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 21.

The working hours in the Egyptian Section of the Lancashire Cotton-Spinning Mills have been increased from 35 to 48 per week.

LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTHONIA.

ALLIANCE CONCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 21.

The Lithuanian Foreign Minister on July 15th announced that an alliance had been concluded between Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia and at periodical meetings, which had been arranged, their ministers would discuss the questions of Defence, Trade, and Foreign Policy.

GERMANS IN UPPER SILESIA.

POLISH LEADER ON NEED FOR ALLIES FIRMNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 21.

Paris.—Forfanty, the leader of the Polish Insurgents has arrived and in the course of an interview declared that the Germans would submit without resistance if the Allies firmly enforced the decisions at a meeting of the Supreme Council to settle the question of Upper Silesia.

The Italian Ambassador has called the attention of the German Government to the concentration of troops on the frontier of Upper Silesia and has requested them to prohibit the German Forces from going to Silesia.

DEBATE ON FINANCE BILL.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

WILL IT RESIGN?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 21.

The Government was defeated in the House of Commons this evening during the course of the discussion on the Finance Bill. The amendment moved by a Coalition Unionist and supported by Mr. Asquith exempting the cooperative societies from the Corporation Tax was carried against the Government by 137 votes to 135.

Amidst loud opposition (cheers) Sir Donald Maclean asked what the Government was going to do.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Government intended to proceed with the Bill and was greeted with the Opposition cries of "Resign" and Ministerial counter-cheers.

The House then proceeded to consider some other amendments and the excitement subsided.

COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 21.

The Air Ministry announces that the Committee on Imperial Air Communications will consist of Lord Gocell, the new Under-Secretary of Air Ministry, Air-Marshal Trenchard, Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, the Representatives of the Colonial Office and the Treasury, Sir Ross Smith, Colonel Mentz and the Representatives of Canada and India. The Committee will report to the Imperial Conference before it ends and it is intended that they shall then invite the Dominions to state the conditions on which they will make contribution and its amount. The British Government will after that decide whether to ask Parliament to grant a subscription.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 21.

The Exchequer returns from April 1st to July 16th are::—
Receipts: £253,500,000 sterling.
Expenditure: £305,500,000 sterling.
The Figures for the corresponding period of last year are £374,000,000 and £321,000,000 respectively.

U. P. COUNCIL.

RESOLUTIONS AT NEXT SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, July 21

Resolutions for discussion at the next month's meeting of the U. P. Council include welcome to Lord Reading as Viceroy and recommendation to Government that in the future years no grant-in-aid out of the provincial revenue should be given to the European schools which do not throw open unreservedly admission to the Indian students and do not provide facilities for residence and boarding of the Indian students.

"INDEPENDENT" AND GOVT.

UNDERTAKING REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 20.

According to the "Independent" Messrs. Joseph and Ranga Iyer and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru have refused to give undertaking to Government as asked by Mr. Lambert, Chief Secretary, in his letter from the former two for writings in the "Independent," and from the last named for some speeches. All the three refused to buy their freedom by giving an undertaking to Government, but are willing to apologise before the public if they find they have erred.

WOMEN FRANCHISE IN MYSORE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, July 20.

It is understood that a deputation of ladies representing important communities in Mysore headed by Mrs Jinarajadasa waited on the Dewan on Monday evening in connection with women franchise. The Dewan after receiving the deputation most cordially and hearing the representations, promised sympathetic consideration of whole subject by the Government.

DR. PARANJPYE'S CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AKOLA, July 19.

Dr. Paranjpye's case will be tried at Murtizapur on Wednesday and Thursday next for the convenience of the prosecution as the prosecution witness Mr. Deshmukh is ill. The court and the accused will therefore be removed there.

NOTICE SERVED ON PANDIT M. NEHRU

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 21

An Aligarh message says Pandit Motilal Nehru has been served with a notice under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code at Aligarh. The Pandit returns to Allahabad on 24th.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT BY AUGUST 1ST.

FOREIGN CLOTHES TO BE BURNED OR SENT TO SMYRNA.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held yesterday at 9 p.m. (B.T.) in Seth Hirji Govindji's godown, opposite cement chawls, New Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi, when Maulana Mohamed Ali, Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu delivered speeches on "Boycott of foreign cloth."

Notwithstanding the heavy rain there was a fairly large attendance at the meeting. Mandvi being the main business centre in this city, several Hindoo and Khoja merchants were present. The godown in which the meeting was held was tastefully decorated with the Swarajya flag with the imprint of Charkha on it. There were two portraits of Lokmanya Tilak hung near the platform. There were no chairs provided for anyone in the godown and everybody had to sit on the ground. A small but attractive dais, on the lines of those found at the courts of ancient Hindoo Rajas, with a round pillow was made especially for Mahatma Gandhi. Several volunteers in the godown were seen busily engaged in registering the names of persons for congress membership. Khoja Shia Isna Ashree Volunteers under the Captainship of Mr. Vazirally Bandeally maintained order at the meeting.

Mahatma Gandhi's speech was listened to with rapt attention. He exhorted those present and especially women to either destroy or send to Smyrna or anywhere else out of India their foreign-made clothes. Mrs. Naidu arrived when the meeting was about to close, and she, in her usual impressive style exhorted her sisters to wear the khadi in obedience to the call of the country.

At the outset Mahatma Gandhi was garlanded by two Hindoo merchants of Mandvi amidst cheers.

MAULANA MOHAMED ALI.

Maulana Mohamed Ali in the course of his speech said said that by the grace of God their one fundamental work was successfully finished with. Now there remained another work equally important to which he would draw their attention and that was by 1st August they should boycott foreign cloth completely. As he said in Poona that work could be done both by the rich and the poor and it could be done as easily as Lodr Reading could do his in the Olympian heights of Simla. "Think for yourself from today", said Maulana, "that you would help the country materially by completely boycotting foreign cloth." All those who could purchase the khadi, should go in for it without any hesitation. Their main object was to enrich their country with Swadeshi cloth and to stop importing cotton from Manchester any more.

The Maulana reminding those present of the terrible scenes that came to pass in the Punjab said that in obedience to the clarion call of their dear country they should boycott everything that is foreign. Unless they learn to respond to that call they would not be in a position to attain complete freedom.

APPEAL TO LADIES.

Turning to the ladies the Maulana said that khadi *saris* were not at all heavy for they (the saris) could be put on with as much care and comfort as foreign-made or machine made *sarees*. Therefore, they (the ladies) should in the holy name of Islam wear khadi saris and he would be pleased to see them present next time in that fine dress.

He reminded them that the dress he wore that night was entirely made of khadi. Unless, they also avoided putting on foreign-made clothes, they should not expect to get Swarajya very soon because it would not be fair to fight for that right in that fashion. They should in the name of Islam be ready to burn their clothes on the 1st of August when they would be celebrating the anniversary of their foremost leader the Lokmanya. (Prolonged cheers).

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi, who on rising to speak received an ovation, said that it was after a very short time they met there again that night. The last occasion was the meeting for collecting money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. At that time there were several ladies present. Tonight he was to address on Swadeshi. He could not say exactly whether by the end of this year they would be in a position to make a complete boycott of foreign cloth. If they all helped in the cause they would perhaps achieve their object soon. He had been telling the people since September last that if the people of India helped in the national cause of the country, they would be in a position to get Swarajya by September next. Swadeshi was a movement which could be resorted to quite willingly by both the rich and the poor. Even Government servants could wear without any hesitation *Shudh Swadeshi* clothes. If he thought that they would succeed in responding to the country's call, he would consider his object well served. He must tell them plainly that after the 31st of July he would not ask them anything about Swadeshi because before that period everything (foreign) should be completely boycotted.

NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

Continuing, the Mahatma said that when a man thought that to speak untruths was bad, then alone he would realise what he was doing. So he would point out to them that according to the *Shastras* of all religions they should not deceive themselves by partly wearing Swadeshi clothes and partly foreign. He had been telling them since 6th April that unless Hindus understood that only by joining hands with the Musalmans they could have the Khilafat wrongs righted, and unless Moslems thought that only by joining hands with Hindus they could succeed in achieving their object, they would not be in a position to attain the goal of Swarajya. Yesterday, he with his brother, the Maulana, and Bahen Naidu moved about from place to place in Poona and helped in celebrating the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak. He had to work there from morning till late in the evening for the sake of the late Lokmanya and to convince the people he addressed to boycott all foreign-made clothes.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT BY 1ST AUGUST.

Continuing, the Mahatma said that they should be very careful in wearing clothes manufactured in mills. Machine-made cloth was not desirable from the national point of view. That man or that woman was beautiful who did his or her work to the satisfaction, both of himself or herself and also to the country. He would, further, request the ladies in front of him to wear Khadi without any *shanka* (fear), because unless they boycotted foreign cloth, they could not lay claim to Swarajya.

Concluding, the Mahatma said that those who were willing to boycott foreign-made clothes may either send them to Smyrna for the relief of the poor or anywhere else out of India or may have them burnt on the 1st of August. But anyhow they should completely destroy foreign clothes. Of course, everybody would like to preserve his old foreign clothes presented to him by his dear friends or relations in token of love, but even such, in obedience to the call of the country should be destroyed or sent elsewhere.

MRS. SAROJANI NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu in a short speech said that she had come to Mandvi not to collect money from them as she did before, because she had already collected Rs. 6 lakhs from them, but she came there to tell them to boycott all foreign-made clothes and wear the Khadar dress. There was no shame in wearing Khadi at all; for it was their national attire. She hoped that the *bahens* (sisters) who were seated in front of her would listen to her and wear Khadi without any fear. While she was in Poona yesterday with Mahatma Gandhi, she appealed to each and every man and woman to wear the Khadi in the holy name of Lokmanya Tilak and she was glad to tell them that her appeal was very readily responded to. In the same manner, she would appeal to each and everyone gathered there that if they wanted to call themselves followers of the late Lokmanya, they should completely destroy the foreign clothes they had by the 1st of August. She was also trying to destroy her own foreign-made clothes.

Continuing, she said, that every Indian should be ready for burning his foreign-made clothes. They should not be afraid of any sacrifice, while responding to the call of the nation. They have heard of the arrest of Ahmed Sherwani of Aligarh, but she would like to tell them that they should be as bold and as courageous in fighting for the cause of Swarajya as that great Moslem of Aligarh. She again fervently appealed to both men and women to completely destroy their foreign-made clothes and wear the Khadar dress; for unless they responded to that call, coming as it did from the Mahatma, they would not succeed in attaining the goal of Swarajya.

This closed the proceedings.

MONSOON IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 21.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, Northeast India and Gujarat while over rest of Northern India there is a break which will probably not last long. Western disturbance is affecting the extreme north of India. The rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan and local in Orissa, east United Provinces, south Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Coorg. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma west United Provinces, north Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, the east Central Provinces, and the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island one and half inches, Victoria Point, Rangoon, Djamond Island two, Mergui three, Tavoy, Moulmein, Cherrapunji four, Darjeeling two Barisal one and half, Jessore one, Jalpaiguri three, False Point one and half, Hazaribag two, Purnea, Gaya, Naya Dumka one and half, Darbhanga four, Benares, Mussooreee one, Dehra Dun one and half, Parachinar, Mount Abu one, Udaipur three, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Rajkot one, Surat one and half, Pendra one, Bombay two, Ratnagiri three, Karwar, Mangalore Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Cuddappah one.

Forecast:—Extension in Punjab and Kumaon Hills and decrease in Gujarat.

U. S. AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

HOW TO CEMENT FRIENDSHIP.

IMPORTANT ROLE OF DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.

The Philadelphia "A Public Leoger" gives prominence to a statement from Colonel House, at present in London who was Mr. Woodrow Wilson's confidential adviser, declaring that the Dominions are now making their influence felt more assertively than ever before, especially with regard to foreign affairs. The "Ledger" states that there seems to be some agreement between the Empire Premiers in this connection and the "time is perhaps not far distant when a Colonial may become the Premier of England." Colonel House urges that Dominion representatives could be utilised in future to cement the Empire and the United States more closely than before. The paper urges that at the autumn Pacific Conference there ought to be present the Premiers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

AUSTRALIA CLAIMS VOICE IN PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 21.

It is stated that the view is taken in the Dominion Circles in London that if the Washington Conference is limited to disarmament the Dominions will be content to be represented by a British Delegate, but if the Conference deals with the Pacific problems at least Australia and New Zealand will claim a voice in the deliberations on matters inseparably bound up with their future. Up to the present, however, the Dominion Premiers have had no opportunity of consultation with Mr. Lloyd George on the subject, but it is pointed out that the absence of specific invitations to the Dominions follows the unofficial United States precedent at the Paris Peace Conference in withholding the recognition of the Dominions as possessing a National status apart from Britain. It is hoped that a full Empire Conference will be held to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd George to elucidate this obscure point.

MR. LLYOD GEORGE'S VISIT TO U.S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.

The "Daily Mail" states that Mr. Lloyd George has decided to go to the United States in the autumn.

CAPITAL OF U. P.

PROTEST OF ALLAHABAD CITIZENS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 20.

A well-attended and representative public meeting to take effective steps to prevent the removal of the capital of the United Provinces to Lucknow was held here this evening, and was attended by leading European and Indian residents Mr. B. E. O'Connor, Bar-at-law, presided and in his address described the disastrous effect of the proposed change.

Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya, who had attending the meeting moved the first resolution which expressed the meeting's sense of alarm and dissatisfaction at the proposal of Government to ask the sanction of the Provincial Legislative Council for the erection of a Council Chamber at Lucknow, and also at the report that it is intended to remove Government offices from Allahabad to Lucknow, which in the opinion of the meeting, will result in the ultimate transfer of capital, and expressed an earnest hope that all the proposals, which tend to the final abandonment of Allahabad as the capital, will be dropped. Pandit Madan Mohun in a lucid speech spoke of the previous assurances of Government not to remove the capital, and challenged the right of the provincial Government to take an initiative in the matter or decide the question. The speaker failed to see any overwhelming reason for the change and described the proposal to erect a Council Chamber at Lucknow as a clever move and said the erection of the Chamber at Lucknow must as a matter of inevitable necessity lead to the complete transfer of the capital. There was a policy which underlay the proposal. Pandit Malaviya appealed to the members of Council, who had to vote on the subject, to bear in mind the larger aspect of, the question.

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIAL.

Resolutions were also passed for a deputation to present a memorial to the Governor on the subject and the appointment of a committee to take necessary steps. The memorial adopted is a strongly worded one and gives cogent reasons against any change, especially the sinking of large sums in buildings in Allahabad during the last few years. Among the speakers, were Munshi Iswar Saran, M.L.A., Dr. Jauvier, Pandit H. N. Kundru and others. Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. Chiene.

It is understood that two officers belonging to Civil Service will shortly be appointed Deputy Commissioner of income-tax in Punjab.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN.

WORK OF LORD LYTTONS COMMITTEE REVIEWED.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT INDIA IN WINTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m. July 21.

Interviewed by Reuter's Representative with reference to the work of the Committee on Indian Students, Lord Lytton pointed out that the Committee had been at work continuously since May 23rd and had visited the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Leed, Edinburgh and Glasgow and had taken evidence at each place from the University authorities, representative English Students and three or four Indian Students. The Committee was now in London for the purpose of obtaining evidence from the students of the Bar and the Students of Law and also the Officers of the Indian Students' Department under the High Commissioner. The Committee would deal later with the India Office Officials and also manufacturers with whom they were making arrangements for the practical training of the engineering students. Lord Lytton admitted that this was a difficult question owing to the fact that there was depression in trade and that many firms were not in position to take on Student apprentices.

The committee had still to visit the Newcastle, South Wales and London Universities when the fresh term commenced in October. Questioned as to the nature of work of the Committee, Lord Lytton drew attention to the evidence regarding the accommodation of the Indian Students and stated that the accommodation for them both at Oxford and Cambridge was limited but each university was willing to provide for 2 or 3 in each College. This would give a total of about 120 in each University but both Oxford and Cambridge insisted that the Students should have graduated in India. The question of selection was left to the Committee to work out. The northern Universities were not residential but were supported by the rate-payers who would be restive, if the foreign students were more than a certain proportion of the total but the field of choice in Scotland was practically unlimited. The Indian Students, however, resent the idea of selection, particularly, if carried out by the Government, because they fear that only those who are *personae gratae* with the Government will obtain the value of English Education.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

With regard to the question of the Advisory Committees existing in India to help both the Government and the Students, the students suggest that they also would be open to the above mentioned objection and ask why the Indians should have more supervision than others. The students also resent the Committees, as they consider it would mean limitation of their freedom and liberties.

Lord Lytton's Committee was also examining the position of the engineering and technological students, with especial regard to the necessity for practical training as well as academic. Lord Lytton urged that, while it might be of advantage to the students to gain wider experience by coming to England, it would not be necessary if they could get training which they required in India and suggested that it was desirable to remove as far as possible the necessity for coming to England. Lord Lytton said there was no question of narrowing the field but the Indian should be able to get as good an education in his own country and then, if necessary, go abroad to finish. There were about two thousand students in Britain, all of whom would be the leaders of the future and Lord Lytton was most anxious to make the relationship between these men and ours as cordial as possible. It was most important to remove all the friction and misunderstanding and to render the attitude of the students towards English Public Opinion and English Institutions and also the attitude of the Englishmen towards the students as cordial as possible. The problem was all the more urgent and important in view of the India's new form of Government which many of her men had come to England to study.

The Committee was departing for India at the end of October and expected to arrive on November 11th. Their programme, however, depended upon the Government of India. The Committee hoped at least for interviews with the Universities and the Advisory Committees and were prepared to spend the winter in India returning to England about April.

GORAKHPUR N. C. O. WORKER SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 21.

A Gorakhpur message says Parmahans Rahodas who was tried under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code was convicted and on refusing to execute the bond was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

WOMEN FRANCHISE.

DR. GOUR'S MOTION FOR EXTENSION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 20.

It is understood that Dr. Gour will move resolutions in the coming session of the Legislative Assembly recommending the extension of franchise to women all over India, and urging that all representatives of India to the Imperial and International Conferences be elected by the Assembly rather than nominated by Government.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

RETIREMENT OF SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

LIGHTING OF PRIVATE STREETS.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner on the question as to whether it was desirable to light all private streets in Bombay at municipal expense in the interest of public safety and convenience.

The Commissioner stated:—It is no doubt feasible, but it is not in my opinion desirable to do so. My reason for this opinion is that there are still many public streets which are either not lighted at all or are most inadequately lighted. Provision is being made for lighting these as far as funds will allow and materials can be obtained, but many years must elapse before they are properly lighted. It would obviously be improper to undertake the lighting of private streets except in very special cases until that of public streets has been brought to an adequate standard.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner with regard to the question of providing small spaces for recreation purposes in certain localities mentioned by Mr. Talcherker in a letter addressed to the Corporation some time ago. The Commissioner stated:—The desirability of providing small spaces for recreation purposes is being kept in mind in connection with all schemes of the Corporation and that the City Improvement Trust and Development Department are also fully aware of the importance of the matter. There are no suitable spaces now in municipal possession in the areas referred to in Mr. Talcherker's letter and land cannot suitably be acquired for the purpose except in connection with large schemes. If the Corporation so desire they may specially request the City Improvement Trust to set apart a portion of the land they are acquiring at the junction of Arthur Road and Kalachowki Road for the purpose. I believe that the Development Department in designing blocks of chawls are endeavouring to make them self-contained in so far as the provision of open spaces is concerned.

MEMORIAL COLUMN AT BALLARD ROAD.

On the motion of Mr. H. J. Davis, the Corporation gave its approval to the erection by the Bombay Port Trust of a memorial column, surmounted by a bronze lamp, at the junction of Dongall Road and Sprott Road with Ballard Road in memory of certain Fort Trust officers who lost their lives in the war. At the time it was originally proposed to erect the memorial the roads in question were Port Trust roads, but they had now been handed over to the Municipality for maintenance.

The Commissioner asked for urgency for the consideration of his letter with regard to Mr. Watson's report on the drainage and sewerage schemes for the north of the Island and on the sewerage of Bombay as a whole. Urgency was granted, and on the motion of Dr. Dinsha B. Master the Commissioner's letter as well as Mr. Watson's report were referred to the Drainage Committee for report without any discussion.

RETIREMENT OF SIR F. CURRIMBHOY.

Consideration was given to the following letter from Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., dated 20th June:—

"Owing to my continued weak health, added to the strain of work in the office in consequence of the death of my brother Rahimtulla, I am unable any longer to take my proper share in the affairs of the Corporation, and I feel in justice to my constituency, that I should retire and make way for some other person who can take a more active part. I therefore beg to tender herewith my resignation as a member of the Corporation, and I take this opportunity to thank all my colleagues on the Corporation for the unfailing kindness and courtesy they have shown to me during my tenure as a corporator."

On the motion of Dr. Dadachanji and seconded by Dr. Javle the following resolution was passed:—

"That the letter dated the 26th June, 1921, from Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., resigning his seat on the Corporation, be recorded. That the Corporation place on record their appreciation of the eminent and useful services rendered by Sir Fazulbhoy to the Municipality and the public as a member of the Corporation for over 21 years, as President of the Corporation for the year 1914-1915, as a member of the Standing Committee for seven years and its Chairman for the year 1910-11, and as one of the Corporation's representative on the Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., with an expression of the Corporation's regret at the severance of his connection with the Corporation."

"AN ILLUSTRIOUS CITIZEN."

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand said that Sir Fazulbhoy was an illustrious citizen of Bombay and he hoped everybody would consider that he was an acquisition to the Corporation.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

The "Pioneer" understands the question of distribution of portfolios in Viceroy's Executive Council will probably be decided within next few days.

Pandit Malaviya had an interview with Sir Harcourt Butler on Wednesday and returns to Benares, on Thursday evening. (A.P.)

REPORTED CAPTURE OF KUTAHIA.

"SCENES OF FRANTIC ENTHUSIASM"

ITS POLITICAL & STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 21.

Athens.—An official announcement that the Greeks had captured Kutahia caused scenes of frantic enthusiasm in the streets which were beflagged. Large crowds paraded the streets acclaiming the King and the Army and *Te Deum* was celebrated in the Cathedral.

The newspapers declare that several thousand prisoners and immense booty have been captured and lay emphasis upon the political and strategical importance of Kutahia, the fall of which is likely to lead to a speedy capture of the main Turkish Railway lines.

PRESTIGE OR RIGHT?

(Continued from page 6.)

courts listened with reverence to their pressing solicitations and were visibly moved. They repaired to the capital to consult the will of the sovereign once more. The trembling citizens of Antioch had in the meantime secured the good offices of their bishop, Flarica and of an eloquent senator Hilarius, and had intrusted the confession of their crime to them. These representations so powerfully affected the Emperor that all traces of anger, revenge and resentment were washed off his mind. General amnesty was proclaimed; prison doors were thrown open, senators were restored to their houses and estates and the city recovered its ancient dignity and splendour. The senate of Constantinople, who had interceded, received the thanks of His Imperial Majesty, bishop Flaria his respect and gratitude, and senator Hilarious the Governorship of Palestine.

And what was the result of this splendid clemency? Did the royal authority suffer by it? Was the dignity of the Crown in any way lowered? Let the present-day upholders of official prestige listen profitably to the verdict of history. It was a great Englishman who has summed up the lesson in the following pregnant words:—

"A thousand new statues arose to the clemency of Theodosius. The applause of his subjects was ratified by the approbation of his own heart, and the Emperor confessed, that, *if the exercise of justice is the most important duty, the indulgence of mercy is the most exquisite pleasure of a sovereign.*"

FRUITS OF CLEMENCY.

The other incident is still more significant. Botheric, a barbarian by origin but great as an army general and on that account specially loved by his master was stationed at Thessalonica, the metropolis of Illyrian provinces, at the head of a large garrison. A beautiful boy-slave of his, in the year 390, excited impure desires in the heart of one of the circus charioteers. The inhuman lover was duly cast into prison. The populace on the day of the public games missed their favourite sportsman and caring more for his skill than for his conduct clamoured for his release. The general, of course, could only meet this demand with refusal. This enraged the licentious Roman mob who, embittered as they were by some previous disputes, now broke into open revolt. "Botheric and several of his principal officers were inhumanly murdered; their mangled bodies were dragged about the streets; and the emperor was surprised by the intelligence of the audacious and wanton cruelty of the people of Thessalonica."

Theodosius was naturally filled with rage. He resolved that the blood of his well-beloved lieutenant would be expiated by the blood of the guilty people. And though the bishops at court even now counselled pardon and clemency some of the state ministers succeeded in fanning the flames of the emperor's wrath. Agents of death and destruction were let loose upon the unhappy city. The citizens were officially invited to a game of their Circus. And so great was their love for amusement that in supreme disregard of prudence, they thronged the Circus in their thousands. Then the signal was given to the soldiers who had been secretly posted, and general massacre began. The carnage lasted three hours, without discrimination of race, colour, age or sex. According to the most moderate accounts the number of the slain was 7,000, according to others the figure was much higher.

The Archbishop of Milan at that time happened to be a man of saintly character, a real ambassador of Heaven, "St." Ambrose, as he is generally known to history. It was a matter of conviction with him that every measure of civil Government must be subordinated to the glory of God and to the interests of true religion. When he heard of the massacre of Thessalonica his mind was filled with horror and anguish. He loved and feared God above kings and emperors. At first he retired into the country to indulge his grief and to avoid the emperor's presence. But presently the feeling of sinfulness grew heavier and he began to feel that timid silence might render him the accomplice of his guilt. In a private letter to the emperor he depicted to him the enormity of his sin which could only be effaced by the tears of penitence. His episcopal vigour "was tempered by prudence, and he contented himself with signifying an indirect sort of excommunication by the assurance that he had been warned in a vision not to offer the oblation in the name or in the presence of Theodosius; and by the advice that he should conform himself to the use of prayer without presuming to approach the altar of Christ or to receive the holy eucharist with those hands that were still polluted with the blood of an innocent people."

THE EMPEROR'S RESPONSE.

Now, what was the emperor's response? Did he take the letter as a piece of clerical impertinence? Did he take the writer to task for his sheer arrogance? Nothing of the kind. Wonderful as the courage and conscientiousness of the Archbishop may seem, the attitude of the Roman monarch was still more wonderful. What eventually did happen is thus recorded in the pages of authentic history:—

"The emperor was deeply affected by his own reproaches, and by those of his spiritual father; and after he had bewailed the mischievous and irreparable consequences of his rash fury, he proceeded, in the accustomed manner to perform his devotions in the great Church of Milan."

But Ambrose's righteousness was not to be daunted by the sight of His Imperial Majesty, for we read, the emperor

"was stopped in the porch by the Archbishop, who in the tone and language of an ambassador of Heaven declared to his sovereign that private contrition was not sufficient to above for a public fault, or to appease the justice of the offended Deity."

Theodosius the Great, humble and low as a sinner, meekly reminded the Bishop of the guilt of David the Prophet. "You have imitated David in his crime, imitate then his repentance" was the reply of the spirited and spiritual Ambrose. The emperor had now no alternative but to submit to the sentence passed by the representative of the Invisible Judge. Ambrose declared in accents of authority and command that, forthwith

"the emperor of the Romans, stripped of the ensigns of royalty should appear in a mournful and suppliant posture; and that, in the midst of the Church of Milan, he should humbly solicit with sighs and tears the pardon of his sins."

The pride of the diadem was humbled in the dust, and the monarch had to bow to Divine decree proclaimed by one of his own humble subjects. The period for this open penance was stretched not to a day or two but to eight months and it was not before the expiry of this period that the emperor was restored to the communion of the faithful.

The essential similarity between this tragedy and our own Punjab tragedy is too patent to need expatiation, excepting of course that the last scenes of the old play are lamentably wanting in the recent one. Would the present race of Englishmen allow it to go down to the posterity that their history knows of no Ambrose and no Theodosius.

PICKETING IN THANA

COLLECTOR'S SUSPENSION ORDER CONDEMNED,

LOCAL BOARD'S RESOLVE TO RESUME PICKETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

THANA, July 21.

At today's meeting of the Thana District local board Mr. V. J. Patel moved the following resolutions which were carried:—(1) This board is of opinion that the order of the Collector of Thana suspending its resolution regarding picketing and the order of the Commissioner Northern Division confirming the said order are a gross abuse of the powers vested in the executive by the Local Board Act, are an unnecessary, unjustifiable and unwarranted interference with the legitimate exercise by the board of its functions and are a serious menace to Local Self-Government in which responsibility is said to have been transferred from the executive to the people under the Reforms Act.

(2) This board is of opinion that its resolutions for regulating and controlling picketings were conducted by the people themselves and is amazed to find that the Collector bases his order of suspension on the ground that the resolution if carried with effect is likely to lead to a breach of peace.

(3) This board is of opinion that the Collector has evidently misconceived or not understood the full scope and purpose of the resolution and passed his order of suspension on the assumption that the committee appointed by the board is empowered merely to organise and conduct picketing, whereas the committee as a matter of fact is further empowered to take also other measures such as engaging a paid staff to preach the evils of drink, negotiating with licensees and the like and in as much as these acts cannot under any conceivable circumstances lead to any breach of peace this board understands that the orders of the Collector and the Commissioner cannot and do not affect these acts and directs the committee to proceed to carry out the resolution of the board in these particulars.

(4) This board is further of opinion that the interests of peace, order and good government of this district as also the self-respect of this board demand that the part of the resolution of this board regarding picketing should also be carried out, but in as much as the matter is under the consideration of Government and in deference to the wishes of the President this board requests the committee to stay its hands for a fortnight from this date, at the end of which period the committee shall in consulation with this board immediatly proceed with the work of organising and conducting picketing whatever the orders of Government may be in that behalf.

(5) This board authorities the President to communicate this resolution to the Commissioner North Division, the Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government portfolio, and the Minister in charge of the Excise portfolio by post.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

NO GOVT. CONFIRMATION OF POSTPONEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

The Government of India do not confirm the statement as to the probability of the postponement of the Prince of Wales' visit, and the arrangements for the visit are being actively pushed on.

ATTEMPT TO CRUSH SWADESHI!

HIGH HANDEDNESS IN DHARAGANDRA.

SENSATION IN ZALAVAR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, July 21.

Last week meetings were held in Dhrangadra, and Halvad, for Swadeshi propaganda. Picketing of liquor shops too was begun moderately. Swadeshi caps were used broadcast by the people. Authorities could not tolerate this awakening. Leading people were called by the Diwan on Monday, were asked to desist from the Swadeshi movement, picketing, etc.

The Shakti Reading Room, headquarters of the Volunteers, used as a spinning class was searched by the Police Magistrate. The whole correspondence was confiscated, the spinning wheels were broken by the police. The place was locked, but was taken possession of School boys were addressed not to wear Gandhi caps on the penalty of being sent to jail.

Orders were issued stopping all meetings and *Bhajan* parties. Three Volunteers were arrested. Two having given bails were released and one, refusing to give bail, was put in jail. Houses of Volunteers were attacked.

VOLUNTEERS ON VISIT.

The whole information reached Wadhwan, yesterday noon, whereupon a band of fifteen Volunteers reached Halvad, in the evening. They were met by the Police Magistrate at the station. The Magistrate asked the Volunteers not to enter the State limits. The Revenue Vahivatdar wildly abused and threatened them. The Volunteers passed the night in the open under strict police supervision.

Another party of armed police arrived at Halvad the next morning. The people of Halvad collected outside the station as they were not allowed to enter the station. Some are beaten by the Vahivatdar. The party having no orders to break the law, returned to-day to receive orders from the Committee of the Political Conference which meets to-morrow.

STIFLING PUBLIC AWAKENING.

The people in Dhrangadra are much terror-stricken. Great sensation prevails throughout Zalavad, this being the first serious attempt of the authorities to stifle the public awakeninv. The people are anxiously awaiting the Committe's decision. To-morrow, Volunteers are collecting from different centres in Wadhwan.

SIR G. LLOYD AT THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Lovers of Indian Art who are following with interest the revial of Indian Mural Painting and its allied decorative arts in Bombay will be interested to learn that His Excellency the Governor paid an informal visit to the School of Art yesterday. He made a comprehensive tour of the class rooms, where the usual day's work was going on beginning with the modelling class, and was escorted round by Mr. Mahtre, the well-known sculptor who is visiting Professor of Sculpture at the School. The Drawing Teacher's Classes were then inspected, and His Excellency afterwards visited each of the Painting Classes in turn, showing particular interest in the drawings being done in the Life Class.

In the Senior Class, where the new Indian Mural Paintings are being executed, a long halt was made, Sir George entering very fully into the spirit of the work and expressing his satisfaction with the progress made by these young artists towards restoring to its rightful prominence in art, this most interesting indigenous branch of Indian Painting.

In particular he viewed with much appreciation the original and characteristically Indian panels for Government House now approaching completion, and the beautiful Indian freize that is being executed for Messrs. Mistri and Bedwai.

His Excellency also remarked very appreciatively upon the attractive series of vases for which the Potteries under Mr. Fern's skilled guidance are responsible; and beyond for some time to examine an allegorical casket which the Reay Art Workshops have in hand.

The staff and students were much encouraged in their work by this fresh instance of the genuine personal interest taken by the Governor in their welfare and that of the School of Art. Whatever success may be in store for Indian Mural Painting in this country of spacious walls will be linked in the memories of Bombay's Art students with the name of Sir George Lloyd who has so materially cared for the movement from its infancy. The principal granted a holiday in honour of H. E's. visit.

NGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

OFFICE-BEARERS APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has officially announced the appointment of office-wearers for the current year. None of the old office-bearers is elected. The following office-bearers have been elected:—Mr. C. R. Das, President; Moulvi Waxed Ali Khan Panee and J. M. Sen Gupta, vice-Presidents; Mr. B. M. Sasmal, Secretary; Surendra Mohan Biswas, Jogesh Chunder Das and Moulvi Syed Majid Baksh, Assistant Secretaries; Nirmal Chunder Chunder, Treasurer.

The new committee gave power to the President to select members of the Council of Committee. The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee adopted a resolution suggesting the name of Mr. C. R. Das to the Reception Committee as eligible for the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress at Ahmedabad.

MR. GANDHI AT POONA

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO LOKMANYA.

"MAHARASHTRA ONE WITH MAHATMA."

MR. KELKAR'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 21.

Mr. Gandhi in unveiling Lokmanya Tilak's bust in the "Kesari" office paid a high tribute to the Lokmanya. In the afternoon, he addressed a ladies' meeting and a meeting of the Khilafat workers. In the evening, a public meeting of the citizens of Poona and Cantonment was held in front of the Shanwarwada. The meeting was attended by nearly 20,000 persons Mr. Bhopatkar proposed and Mr. Gokhale seconded the resolution of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign cloth and it was unanimously passed.

Mr. Gandhi in addressing the meeting said that foreign cloth included cloth woven of foreign yarn, and asked all to be careful and scrupulous about it. He reminded audience of Lok. Tilak's sufferings in the cause of freedom and asked them to imbibe his spirit. He said he was indifferent to boycott of schools and of law courts, as it attained its object, but he insisted upon the Hindu-Mahomedan unity, non-Violence, and mainly upon the boycott of foreign cloth. If they could but succeed in this boycott by the end of August, Swaraj was virtually obtained. He paid compliments to Maharashtra and asked them to have faith.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mahomed Ali exhorted the audience to support Mr. Gandhi.

MR. KELKAR'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Kelkar in thanking Mr. Gandhi and guests expressed gratitude for Mr. Gandhi's appreciation of Tilak. He asserted Maharashtra was always characterised by its faith both in religion and politics, but regarding non-cooperation he rather laid blame on the shoulders of those who constructed and insisted upon the programme containing several impracticable details. Maharastra, however, was entirely at one with Mr. Gandhi in non-violence, Hindu-Mahomedan unity, Swadeshi, boycott, liquor prohibition and immediate attainment of political Swaraj. Mr. Gandhi would find Maharastra going with him in matters of real agreement to any length. Mr. Kelkar expressed his conviction that if Lok. Tilak were alive, he would get Mr. Gandhi to amend his programme in a practical spirit.

At night Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Mahomed Ali addressed a second ladies meeting and the party then left for Bombay.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

OBSERVANCE AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

To commemorate the death anniversary of Mr. Tilak a mass meeting was held last evening in Beadon Square under the presidency of Babu Shumsunder Chakravarti. The meeting was largely attended by the Marwaris, upcountrymen and Mahomedans A large number of speakers paid tribute to the life and character of Tilak.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT GODHRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, July 21.

The Tilak Shradha was celebrated a Godhra on the 20th instant. In the night there was Bhajan in the office of the Panchmahal Congress Committee and leading men of Godhra were present.

"OUT OF HARMONY WITH REFORMS."

C. & M. GAZETTE'S OPINION OF PRESS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 21

Commenting on the Press Committee's report the "Civil and Military Gazette" says nothing short of complete suppression is likely to be effective with papers which do not actually offend against criminal law but make it their business to poison the minds of their readers by daily doses of misrepresentation, distortion and rancorous comment. That being so we cannot but agree that an act which appears invidious in character and out of harmony with the present spirit of reform and which may possibly led itself to abuse has little to justify its existence if it fails in its purpose of purifying the general tone of the press and removing sources of contamination.

PRESS ACT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

"PIONEER'S" COMMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

Commenting on the Press Act Committee's Report, the "Pioneer" says that it will meet with general approval. The committee are to be congratulated on their unanimity. The paper agrees that the Press Act has not been effective and hopes that its eventual abolition will make for increased sense of responsibility among journalists and for solidarity of profession leading to better understanding between the English and the Indian communities. The paper demurs to the proposal to print Editor's name on front page as superfluous condition of registration and destructive of personal privacy of Editor.

BOMBAY'S RAINFALL

COHTINUAL DOWNPORE.

ALARMING SITUATION OF WATER SUPPLY.

It is nearly a fortnight now since Bombay is having almost continual rain. With a break here and there, only to gather strength as it were, the rain has fallen with greater fury every time it has stopped. Already nearly 45 inches were registered yesterday and since then on Wednesday night and Thursday morning there have been very heavy showers. In the night, however, there was a strong wind and some of the old trees which lent beauty to the city have been uprooted. On the Esplanade Road one fine bunyan tree has fallen a victim to the monsoon wind. On Wednesday morning most of the city was under water, for a time, and there was a complete dislocation of traffic and the same phenomenon was repeated on Thursday on a smaller scale. Many of the roads and streets were flooded and in the morning it was impossible to walk about owing to the heavy rains. The trams also stopped plying, for a time. This has been the fourth time this year when owing to the flooding of the streets the tram service had to come to a stand-still, and it is almost a record in these recent years. Those who remember the small quantity of water which fell last year will rather be surprised at the generous rains which the city proper is having. Already more than half the quantity of the rain which generally falls here, has fallen and nobody can say with any certainty about the future.

CONDITIONS LAKES SUPPLYING WATER.

The worst of it is, however, that the water supply of the city seems to be in danger. For the Tansa Lake instead of being full as usually happens at this time of the year, shows a decrease in the total quantity and has only half the usual supply of water. On the other hand both Tulsi and the Vehar lakes record an increase, but it is not much, and is far below the average. At any rate they are far from full. Bombay depends, manly, for its supply on the Tansa Lake and instead of overflowing there is a great deficity there. If it does not make up this defect before the monsoon comes to a close there will be a water famine in the city and people will have a repetition of the conditions prevailing in this hot weather.

DHARWAR SHOOTING.

A BAGALKOT PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BAGALKOT, July 21.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Bagalkot sends the following message:—The Bagalkot Congress Committee strongly condemns the action of authorities in not allowing the defence pleaders to enter the gaol compound for the court work, resents the deliberate insult offered to them and condemns the attitude of Mr. Lawrence the Special Magistrate who, instead of providing proper facilities for the defence pleaders, denied all responsibility. The Hon Mr. Hayword's promise of fair trial has been broken. Public will not be satisfied unless the present proceedings are stopped, the officials concerned are at once removed from Dharwar, and an independent commission of enquiry is appointed.

DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, July 20.

When the Dharwar Shooting case was resumed yesterday the accused who were completely undefended represented to the Court that the policemen who were witnesses were deliberately kept as guards over them to facilitate identification and that other witnesses were kept on accused's way from the lock-up to the Court house and were pointed out to those witnesses to enable them to identify the accused. The accused further declared that Hulkoti, the Lingayat pleader specially engaged by the Government was mistranslating and that, therefore, the Court clerk should translate, that some prosecution witnesses were overhearing the evidences of their fellow witnesses, and that the accused had no friends or relatives to guard against this and they invited the Magistrate to step out and convince himself of the veracity of the allegation. The Magistrate coming out actually saw one witness running and another still standing who was reprimanded. One of the witnesses could not identify an accused. The prosecution counsel complained that it was due to interchange of headdress among the accused. The Court directed the accused to put on their own headdresses. Accused, questioned the Magistrate under what law he directed and urged that the very interchange was necessary to test the veracity of the witnesses. The Magistrate persisting, the accused put on their own headdresses. Nevertheless, the witnesses could not exactly identify the required accused. Uptil now 21 witnesses have been examined for the prosecution.

SUTLEJ HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

With reference to the recent note on the Sutlej hydro-electric scheme the "Pioneer" learns that it has now been decided in the event of big Bhakra dam project being undertaken and completed, the plant installed in connection with the Nangal project will not be scrapped but will be used as a stand by installation to meet the emergencies.

A Branch of the Industrial and Exchange Bank of India Limited, was opened at Rawalpindi on the 20th July 1921.

LONDON LETTER

TERRORISM IN ENGLAND.

(GOVT.'S IMPLICIT ADMISSION.)

KING AT BELFAST.

(ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFETY.)

(THROUGH HINDUSTAN NEWS SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 22.

The miners' decisive ballot against acceptance of the terms offered by the owners has overshadowed every other issue in the industrial world this week. The corrected totals (Somerset figures were at first reported incorrectly as being in favour of peace, whereas there was actually a heavy vote for a continuance of the struggle) were, for acceptance 180, 724; for fighting on 435, 614. On Saturday the Miners' Executive met to dismuss the situation, and at the close of their meeting issued the following statement:—

No Conference will be held next week, nor has any decision been taken to convene one.

It was decided that the Executive now ask the various Executive Committees of all Unions affected by wages disputes to meet the Executive of the Miners' Federation at an early date with the object of taking national action with the miners to secure their mutual demands.

Asked what was meant by "national action" Mr. Rodges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation said: "it certainly means a national strike if the other unions will agree to it."

Capitalist Press.

If the capitalist press is an accurate barometer the result of the ballot has proved very disconcerting to Big Business. A fortnight ago the Press was clamouring for a ballot; the miners' Executive was accused of being under the influence of the "Extremists" and of acting against the wishes of the majority of the men; and it was clearly expected that eleven weeks of semi-starvation would have broken the spirit of the rank and file. Now, there has been complete volte face. The results of the ballot ought to be ignored. "The first function of leaders is to lead" says the "Times." It is suggested that the large section of miners, who abstained from voting were all actually in favour of peace, but believed that it would be secured without their troubling to record their votes.

As far as I can discover the abstentions were largely accounted for by the fact that the terms upon which they were asked to ballot were seen by the men to be essentially those upon which they had refused to resume work on April 1st. In some districts considerable resentment was felt that a ballot should be taken on the implicit assumption that they were beaten. If this was the case, a full vote would not materially have affected the decision, unless, indeed, it actually strengthened the majority for rejection.

Object lesson.

The rage of the capitalist press is, however, illuminating. It certainly suggests that in planning their offensive against wages, the capitalists had calculated upon driving the miners back to work within the three months. Such an object-lesson could hardly fail to have a beneficial influence upon the workers in other industries. If the miners were beaten what chance would poorer and less well organised industries have?

The object-lesson, however, has failed. The miners' resistance has stiffened other sections of the workers. The whole of the engineering industry (which includes the shipbuilders and the electrical trades is at the moment balloting on the question of drastic wage-cuts. There is little doubt that the miners' example will affect this vote. Up to the present, only a few results are known, but these show huge majorities in favour of rejecting the terms offered. The first result to be published was that of a very small branch of the Amalgamated Engineers. The voting was For acceptance 0; for rejection 30.

Labour Party's Annual Conference.

At the Labour Party's Annual Conference, which opened at Brighton yesterday, the coal situation was clearly that which commanded the greatest interest and attention. The Conference is, of course, primarily political; but Labour is at last waking to a realisation of the fact that the political and industrial sides of the movement cannot be separated. "Revolutions can be made through the ballot box" is a remark which now receives scant applause from the rank and file, except when some wag interpolates.—"Ay, the strike ballot!"

At the coming week end when the Brighton Conference is over, the leaders of "unions affected by wages disputes"—(which means in effect all the big unions, except possibly the railwaymen, who are not at the moment involved, although wage cuts will certainly be attempted by the Companies following on decontrol at the end of August; presumably, however, the N. U. Railway-men will be invited to the Conference) will meet in London to discuss "national action." What the result of their Conference will be it is impossible to predict; the fighting spirit of the rank and file is undoubted, but there are those who describe the caution of the leaders as "cold feet."

Proposed reductions of unemploymen benefit.

The political Labour Party in Parliament is chiefly concerned at the moment in resisting tooth and nail the proposed reductions of unemployment benefit, coupled with the raising of the contributions and extension of the qualifying unemployed period to 6 days instead of 3. This last alteration practically cuts off the docker and similar casual workers from benefit. Huge numbers of casual labourers are now getting, at least, three days work a week. This means that their full contribution to the unemployment fund is deducted from their wages, but, since six consecutive days of unemployment bill, under the law regulations, be necessary as qualification for benefit, they will be debarred from drawing unemployment pay. Exactly how hard the poorest section of the community will be hit may be judged from the claim made by the Minister of Labour that this extension of the qualifying period will "save the country" £2,000,000.

This saving of £2,000,000, at the expense of those least able to bear it, stands out in lurid contrast to the Government's treatment of the moneyed interests. The clamour against the Excess Profits Duty drew from the Government a pledge that some part of the Duty should be refunded where the profits of the firms that had paid the tax, fell below a certain level during subsequent years up to 1925. The matter came up for debate on the Finance Bill on Monday, and Colonel Wedgwood drew from the Government an admission that this "relief" to the payers of Excess Profits Duty would cost the Government £80,000,000. Most virtuously the Chancellor of the Exchequer dilated upon the impossibility of the Government's breaking its assured pledge in this matter. But, speaking from the Labour benches, Colonel Wedgwood made quite clear the attitude which his Party adopted. "It may be that the Government are bound to implement that pledge, but we on these benches are not bound to implement it. In 1923 the Rt. Hon. Gentleman will not be in power. By voting against this clause we register our intention when 1923 comes round, of not implementing that pledge and of no paying that money back."

Ireland.

The Government has now implicity admitted that its policy of terrorism in Ireland has failed. A "secret" document sent round to district commanders of troops in Ireland instructs them to see that no unnecessary violence is allowed to take place, and that where possible, their men fraternise with the inhabitants. Simultaneously Sinn Fein is carrying the war into this country. There have been concerted attacks on the means of communication. Telephone wires have been cut, signal boxes on the railways attacked; desperate encounters have taken place between the English police and masked men; a number of young Irishmen, carrying arms, have been arrested. The tendency at the moment to attach all unexplained crime of a destructive character to Sinn Fein, makes it impossible to estimate the volume of the damage done by Irishmen over here; nor can one say, with any certainty at present, how far this departure has the approval of the official Republican leaders.

The King in Belfast

The king is in Belfast to-day for the opening of the Northern Parliament. Most significant are the precautions which have been taken to secure his safe journeying to and fro. He left Enston Station yesterday by special train. "Men were posted on the permanent way within sight of each other; on the whole route from Enston to Holyhead, no greater distance than half-a-mile separating any two of the men." Probably such precautions have never been taken for a monarch of Britain travelling across his own country. It suggests the itinary of a Tzar.

In Belfast the streets, which the King is traversing, have been closed to the public since yesterday morning. "The identity of all occupants of stands on the route has been established and incomers to the city are under careful observation." The city is filled with troops, police, detectives and numbers of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Premier's Speech at Imperial Conference.

And this is the moment which Mr. Lloyd George has chosen to make a speech to members of the Imperial Conference which, for sheer affrontry, has perhaps never been equalled.

"Liberty is the binding principle of the Empire."

"The British Empire differs from all others in one essential respect—it is based not on force but on goodwill and a common understanding."

"If we had last the war the reign of unbridled force would have reigned supreme."

"It is our duty here to present the ideals of this great association of peoples in willing loyalty to one sovereign."

And that Sovereign's life is feared for in his own dominions by the Ministers who have carried fire and sword in his name over a third of these islands. It is a pretty picture.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 20.

The Registrar of the Lucknow University notified that the length of the degree courses in the University will be for the present two years for the B.A., and B. Sc., and two years for the M.A., and M. Sc., degrees. These conditions will obtain pending a new Ordinance and regulations to be framed by the Lucknow University. It is unlikely that any change will be made in this respect for at least two years.

A Lahore message of July 20, says.—The total of subscriptions received in the Punjab for this year's 6 per cent. loan amounted to Rs. 95,09,700 up to July 18th inclusive.—(A. P.).

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

RUMOUR OF REMOVAL CONTRADICTED

Mr. A. M. Khawge, Principal, National Muslim University writes to us under date July 16th as follows:—

"The news circulated by the Associated Press as to the decision in high quarters of the expulsion of the National Muslim University fdom Aligarh may or may not be true; but it is certainly mischievous and calculated to prevent students from different parts of India from joining the University. For some time the "Aligarh Institute Gazette," the official organ of the C. M O. College authorities was engaged in a violent propaganda of vilification against Maulana Muhammad Ali and his co-workers at Aligarh. That method having been seen to bear no fruit, the Government improvised others and the Aligarh Muslim University Act was hurriedly put into force with a would—be—official as its Vice—Chancellor. Yet ever since the establishment of the National University the authorities have felt growingly uneasy about the success of the M. A. O. College. But as a sense of true patriotism is prevailing more rapidly over the minds of the thinking men, some of the trustees who were opposed to Non-Co-operation in October last, are now longing for an amalgamation of the two institutions and a transfer of control from the present hands to those conducting the National University. This state of affairs could not be viewed with equanimity by the Government for whose interests as against those of the community, the M. A. O. College or the so—called Muslim University stands. It was about the third week of April last that the District Magistrate and Collector of Aligarh in the course of a conversation told me that he wished the National Muslim University were removed from Aligarh. Within a week of this conversation the Vice—Chancellor of the Muslim University formally applied to the Collector for the acquisition of almost all the houses now occupied by the National University on the pretext that they were required for University. The alleged reason cannot hold when one finds that there are now not more than 200 students in the college department of the Muslim University which always used to have more than 1,000 students before it was raised into an University.

"NOT GOING TO BADGE."

The daily growing popularity of the National University and the facts of its having secured a suitable staff and its setting in right earnest to work out one of the largest educational experiments in India, as would appear from the recently published skeleton scheme, were too bitter pills to be cheerfully swallowed by the Government and its proteges. And lo! there flies a rumour "in well—informed circles that it has been decided upon to remove the National Muslim University from Aligarh." It would be interesting to find out by what lawless legality this benevolent act is to be performed. Perhaps, the Government which tries to teach patience to Indians has lost it herself and the process of expulsion under the Land Acquisition Act is too much for the Reformed Government. Encouragement is perhaps also drawn form the quiet obedience of the illegal orders passed by the District Magistrate of Aligarh to expel us from M. A. O. College in last October. The Magistrate of Aligarh perhaps also feels encouraged by the attitude of the Aligarh people in obeying his "Martial law" orders. In the mean time the air is thick with rumour that at the next meeting of the All India Congress committe civil disobedience may be decided upon. Evidently the authorities wish to make hay while the sun shines. I may, however, inform the public and the intending students that we are determined not to remove the University from Aligarh. We have worked quietly in the face of overpowering difficulties guided as we have always been by our absolute faith in God and under this guidance we are determined to carry on our work in Aligarh, *In sha allah*. Let no patriotic student feel deterred by mischievous rumours of cowardly persecution from joining this National Institution."

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, July 20.

At the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to-day the debate was continued on the resolution that the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University be made honorary. Mr. P. K. Sen, University Member, opposed the resolution saying that the Patna University was meant to be a residential one and the amount of the work expected of the Vice-Chancellor of a residential University was so voluminous that the whole-time Vice-Chancellor was necessary for efficient working of the university. The resolution was carried.

The resolution that educational qualifications of honorary magistrates should not be inferior to the Matriculation standard of a University was moved and lost.

Babu Ganesh Dutt Singh moved that medical schools be started over the province for giving elementary medical training in treating epidemics and giving sanitary advice to villagers. He emphasised on the fact of a large number of people dying without getting any medical aid. The resolution was put to the vote and was lost. Here the Council was adjourned for the day.

Mr. White, President of the Legislative Assembly, witnessed the proceedings of the council.

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPITH.

PROVINCIAL SENATE MEETS ON 28th INST

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 21.

A meeting of the Provisional Senate of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith will be held at the Sardar Griha Carnac Road, Bombay, on the 28th inst. at 9 p.m.

GANDHARVA—LALITKALA-DARSHAK N. MANDALI.

A PERFORMANCE IN AID OF S. FUND.

On Tuesday the 12th instant the Gandharva Natak Mandali in conjunction with the Lalitakaladharsha Natak Mandali staged "Manapaman" at the Baliwalla Theatre There was a large audience to witness the performance especially the acting of Mr. Narayanrow Shripad Rajahamsa and Mr. Keshorow Vithal Bhosle, the two champion actors of the Maharashtra-stage and masters of scientific music in Deccan. Many had to go home disappointed for want of accomodation.

Hence, "Subhadra" was staged jointly last Tuesday at the same place for the benefit of the disappointed lovers of Indian music and Indian drama. The singing of the two master, actors in both the plays were much appreciated by the audience which consisted mostly of admirers of the late Lokamanya Tilak, and lovers of Indian music. There were also some well-known musicians, who came specially for the occasion.

The sweet voice of Balgandharva and the melodious tone of Mr. Keshorow Bhosle thrilled the audience and made them spellbound. Mostly through their instrumentality more than Rs.15000 were contributed to the Tilak Swaraj Fund by the first performance of the 12th instant.

Mention must also be made of Master Keshorow (of the Gandharva Natak Mandali) who as "Naradha" sang a good many songs, and the two young boys, belonging to the Lalit-Kaladharsha Natak Mandali who danced in the scene of Rukmani's bed chamber in "Soubhadra". Both the dramas brought bumper houses.

The threatre-going public fervently hope both these companies would perform a few more plays to satisfy the disappointed public of Bombay.

ARREST OF A KHILAFAT WORKER

OVATED BY CROWDS AT MEE RUT

The Secretary of the District Khilafat Committee, Meerut, wires under date July 20:—

Maulana Nazi Rahmed Khujandi an enthusiastic Khilafat Worker reached Meerut under arrest from Bombay by five in the evening train. People awaited his arrival for the last two days. On information of his arrival, thousands collected. Government showed their generosity by making the Maulana travel in the third class, and made him walk from the railway station to Hawalat. People were most enthusiastic but under perfect control. The Maulana a firm and true Non-Cooperator, will not produce defence and will gladly go to jail.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, July 21.*)

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., is appointed to be an Additional District Magistrate in the district of Dharwar for a period not exceeding six months.

Mr. E. E. Turner, District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for sixteen days.

Major B. R. Reilly, Assistant to Political Resident, Aden, is appointed to be Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian in Aden vice Mr. G. A. Richardson.

Mr. W. N. Basatyar, B.A., LL.B., is appointed as probationer under the Bombay Civil Service Rules and to place him under the orders of the Collector of Sholapur

Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit, to act as Second Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. Jeshabhai Mathuradas Mehta, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, is granted with effect from 24th September such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough.

Furlough to Mr. Maneckshah Sorabshah Commissariat, Professor of History and Political Economy, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, is cancelled.

Mr. Ramchandra Govind Apte appointed to act as Educational Inspector, Bombay Division.

Mr. Krishnaji Govind Pundlik, Principal Training College for men, Dhulia, to do duty as Principal, Training College for men, Poona.

Mr. Sidheshwar Shivram Devadhar, Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, to act as Principal, Training College for men, Dhulia.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch to be President of the Haj Committee, Bombay, vice Mr F C. Griffith, resigned.

Mr. J. E. McDougall, B.Sc. (Eng.), Glas. Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for five months and two days combined with furlough. The total period of the combined leave amount to eighteen months

Rao Bahadur Chandravidyanand Shrikrishnanand Pandia, B.A., J.P., Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department is granted, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st August.

The following press communique is issued:—The Government have decided to appoint a committee to enquire into the events connected with the disturbances in Madras on June 29th and the following days and to report to Government. The Hon. Sir William Ayling has consented to preside and the names of the other members of the committee will be announced later.

The High Court of Lahore closes for a long vacation on the 29th instant, re-opening on the 12th October. Sir Shadi Lal C. J. and Justice Martineau will be vacation Judges.—(A. P.).

Srimati Sarala Devi Choudhrani has issued an Appeal to the Lahore Public asking that the Punbjab Home of Khaddar should bedeck itself in Khaddar on the 1st August.—(A. P.).

Lahore newspapers have reserved comments on the Press Committee report which is published to-day.—(A. P.).

JUSTICE IN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sending herewith a copy of my resignation of the Professorship of Mathematics at the Gujerat College as recently accepted by Government. Hardly any comment is necessary except that the officer who was responsible for the injustice was the then D. P. I., the Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton, now on leave. I hope you will find it sufficiently interesting for publication. It runs as follows:—

POONA, 20th May 1921.

To

The Secretary to Goperment, Education Department.

Sir,

I have the honour hereby to resign my appointment for the following reasons:

1. Grave injustice has been done to me by the appointment of Mr. Saldanha to the Professorship of Mathematics at the Karnatak College, Dharwar.

2. His alleged better qualifications and experience are purely imaginary. I have shown in the representation I sent to you in February last that the real qualifications and experience are in my favour. I must explain that the reason given for my supersession was that it had become necessary to appoint better qualified and more experienced men, and so an M.A. in Physics had apparently to be preferred for the professorship of mathematics!)

3. The University Committee which inspected the college on the occasion of its being made a First Grade College, have placed on record a remark showing clearly that they agree with me in the above statement; and this remark is obviously made by the present Minister of Education, the only mathematical member of that committee.

4. In spite of this expert opinion, Mr. Saldanha was appointed to the professorship on Rs. 350 a month and I was transferred to the Deccan College to an inferior post on Rs. 200.

5. No notice was taken of the representation I made about this in February. I do not even know if it has been forwarded by the D. P. I. (I have since received a reply to the effect that nothing better than my appointment at Ahmedabad could be done).

6. A further insult has been offered to me in my appointment to professorship at the Gujerat College at a ridiculous salary. The previous incumbent, Prof. Swaminarayan was getting Rs. 300 a month and I am appointed on Rs. 250.

7. Even Prof. Saldanha who superseded me, although he is not even an M.A. in Mathematics, is given Rs. 350 a month and I am given Rs. 250 in spite of the fact that besides the Bombay M.A., I have taken the Diplome d'Etudes Superieures of the University of Paris, which ranks above the M.A. The latter is apparently considered a disqualification!

Under the circumstances, and notwithstanding my more than fourteen years of service in the Department, I find it incompatible with my self-respect to remain any longer subject to the caprices of any D. P I. who chooses to recommend my supersession on the strength of mysterious qualifications.

I am aware that the Civil Service Regulations require me to serve till the 3rd of August 1921 inclusive as I returned from Combined Leave on the fourth of February. I am willing, under protest, to serve till that date if necessary, but I have the honour to request that I may be relieved on that day at the latest if it is not convenient to relieve me earlier. I hope this will be considered sufficient notice.

I beg to remain etc.

(Sd.) R. D. KARVE.

Prof. of Maths., Gujerat College.

When the remarks of the University Committee are thus treated with open contempt by Government officials, what becomes of the dignity of the University? Or is this appointment of a committee a mere farce Dr. Mann, another member of that committee, agrees with me that Government have broken the understanding on which permission was given by the University for the Honours Course in mathematics. Why should the University not withdraw that permission now.—Yours, etc.

R. D. KARVE.

"DRIFTING OPPORTUNISTS."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A recent Reuter's Telegram states that Dr. Addison tendered his resignation in the House of Commons because the Government has curtailed his Housing Scheme. The Telegram proceeds "Dr. Addison said that the Government's curtailment of his Housing Scheme was a breach of faith. It would precipitate abandonment of an effort which was essential to National Reconstruction and was not true economy. The 'Government of a country cannot rest upon drifting opportunists'".

Dear Mr. Editor, is it not high time for our socalled Co-operators who have co-operated with the Reformed Councils to take Dr. Addison's policy into their head when they find that their proposals for "India's Good" are thrown away. Will you kindly comment on this in your editorial columns?—Yours etc.,

K. MAHADEV.

Parel, July 19.

Messrs. Bhagwan Golhar Shekhmohidin, Shankar Sanke Doli and Mahadeorao Pathanker, Hinganghat Police Constables who had resigned in response to Non-Co-operation were arrested at Wardhaganj while picketing at liquor-shops. The first two were fined Rs. 20 and 50 respectively, and the Constable was asked to furnish security for one year. They refused to give the fines or furnish the security. Mr. Doli was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment and Mr. Pathanker to one year's imprisonment.

CANTONMENT ADMINISTRATION.

DEPUTATION TO C.-IN-C.

PROMISE OF REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

The Commander-in-Chief received and replied to an address from the All-India Cantonment Association this morning. The deputation was headed by Rai Bahadur Benarsi Das, Millowner of Ambala, and consisted of 30 members representing different cantonment in India.

The Commander-in-Chief was introduced to all the members by Mr. Panna Lal, the Secretary. Rai Bahadur Benarsi Das read the address, which was presented in a silver casket.

In the course of the address the deputation pointed out how civil residents of cantonments were labouring under many grievous wrongs, how cantonment administration was guided inspired and dominated by laws that could hardly be reconciled to the generally accepted notions of British citizenship, and rendered it extremely difficult for a self-respecting citizen to discharge his civic obligations and to exercise his civic prerogatives. The Association finding that the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reform ignored them, they met Sir Charles Monro last year and according to the assurances held out by him the Government of India appointed a committee to recommend reforms in cantonment administration. This committee submitted its report in February last, and the Association had been disappointed in the hope that the Government's decision on this report would be communicated to them, and that legislature would be moved in the autumn session to pass the amended law. This delay had given rise to various surmises of disquieting character among the people of cantonments.

REFORM A BELATED MEASURE.

The cantonment reform was already a belated measure and the main object in waiting upon His Excellency to-day was to beseech him to expedite the final completion of the cantonment reform scheme in a form commensurate with the present times and acceptable to the civil residents of cantonments. The Association further pressed that what most agitated them was the manner in which the much-abused and utterly indefensible section 216 of the Cantonment Code was being exercised for expelling from cantonments civil residents, whom authorities happened to dislike, not unoften for very trivial matters. And no reform, however liberal, would be acceptable to them unless this section was deleted from the code.

The deputation emphasised that an atmosphere of tranquility, confidence and peacefulness be created in cantonments and a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to review all cases of expulsion in the light of justice and racial equality. Concluding the deputation strongly urged for every possible despatch of the reform scheme.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S REPLY.

Replying to the address H. E. the Commander-in-Chief emphasised that he was in entire agreement with Sir Charles Munro as to the importance of introducing reforms in the administration of cantonments in India. While well understanding the Association's natural desire to see immediate effect given to the recommendations of the Government Committee on reforms in the cantonment, His Excellency explained that the Committee unfortunately dispersed without submitting their report, and merely forwarded a copy of their proceedings. It had, therefore, been found necessary to remit the proceedings to one or two members of the Committee, who were now drafting the report, which would be submitted to the Government of India in the course of two or three weeks. Some of its recommendations would no doubt be readily acceptable, while others would require detailed consideration and reference to local governments, local military authorities and probably to the Secretary of State for India. Some time would also be taken in preparing a Bill. His Excellency could not, therefore, hold any hope that the Bill could be completed earlier than the next winter session of the Assembly.

COMPLAINTS RE EXECUTIVE ACTION.

In several cases he had endeavoured to redress complaints regarding executive action as distinct from complaints against law relating to cantonments, and he would be always ready to give sympathetic hearing to complaints of this nature. He did not admit that the statement of the Association about the use of section 216 of Cantonment Code in expelling civil residents from cantonments for personal dislike and for trivial matters was accurate. In the past justice and racial equality had been the guiding consideration in all cases of expulsion, and it would serve no useful purpose in having the past orders reviewed by a committee.

EXPULSION OF UNDESIRABLES.

The question of amending the law on the subject of expulsion of undesirable persons from cantonments would receive most careful consideration, but they would realise that some sort of power was necessary, subject to reasonable safeguards, to enable the military authorities to remove undesirables from cantonments where their presence would be dangerous to good order of military discipline.

Concluding, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief reaffirmed his intention to pursue the question of reform of cantonment administration until he was satisfied that it had been placed on sound lines, promoting feelings of trust and confidence between landlords, military and civil residents of cantonments.

Before the deputation dispersed the Commander-in-Chief again assured all the members to depend upon it that he would look with the utmost consideration into the matter raised in their address.

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LORD READING'S CHOICE

WILL INDIA BE A PARTNER OR A REBEL?

MR. JINNAH ON INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

Writing to "The Times" in mail week Mr. M A. Jinnah gives a nationalist view of the present situation in India:—

On coming to this country I find that the Indian point of view in relation to the present situation in India has neither been brought home to the people of Great Britain nor to their political men. We have been suffering from a calendar of grievances, but the situation was precipitated by the Punjab tragedy and the Treaty of Sevres, and the people think that their deliverance lies in the immediate attainment of *swaraj* (self-government). The issues for consideration, therefore, are (1, Punjab; (2) Khilafat.

The present position in India, to summarize it is as follows:

After the Armistice India was treated to a series of acts starting with the introduction of the Rowlatt Bill, which was made law although opposed by the entire body of Indian opinion in and outside the Legislative Chamber.

Repressive measures and orders preventing all organized and constitutional movements to protest against the passing of the Bill followed, and it was that which led Mr. Gandhi to resort to passive resistance (Satyagraha), and gave an excuse to Government to unleash the forces of general repression throughout the country. The Punjab Government took the lead by interning and imprisoning prominent publicists, silencing our Press, and prohibiting public expression of opinion by resorting to the Defence of India Act, which was purely a war measure. The other local governments followed the lead to a considerable extent.

These were the forerunners of the martial law *regime* with its horrors.

Then came a chapter of inquiry—the Hunter Committee's majority report, from which the Indian members unanimously dissented, and the Government of India proposed in their dispatch to close the chapter by an expression of mild censure upon the delinquents of Punjab.

After a little over a year came the decision of his Majesty's Government in a somewhat similar strain, the only addition being an appreciation of the meritorious services of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and an expression of confidence in Lord Chelmsford's Government, although in India their recall and impeachment has been repeatedly demanded by the people.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Punjab, in which India was forgotten and Dyer was discussed and the Government scraped through by a narrow majority, and the debate in the House of Lords, which upheld the authors of the Punjab horrors, were felt to add insult to injury.

On the expiration of the term of his office Sir Michael O'Dwyer was sent back to India on the Army Commission, a step that was interpreted as a proof of callousness and indifference to Indian feeling.

Along with these events that occurred in rapid succession came the Treaty of Sevres, which deeply shook the Mussalman faith in the pledges of British statesmen. I refrain from discussing this question as the views of the Moslem Delegation have recently been placed before the Premier, and have already been published.

On the other hand, we have had the King's Proclamation, which came to the rescue of individual sufferers, and covered mostly the victims of Martial Law Tribunals and some internees; a visit from the Duke of Connaught, who, at any other moment, would have had a popular welcome an expression of regret from the Government of India two years after the event. Finally, we were told that we should find a panacea for all our ills in the Government of India Act of 1919.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

The answer to this has been a movement of the people led by Mr. Ghandi and commonly known as "non-violent non-cooperation." History has taught us that repression is the greatest incitement to revolution, and non-cooperation is one of the shapes such a movement would take in India. The intelligentsia of India must be driven towards revolution if things are allowed to drift. Repression is the reply given by the Government. Prosecutions and arrest and imprisonment of some of our finest men are matters of daily occurrence all over India. There is a deadlock. Is there a way out?

REPRESSION: NO REMEDY.

Repression is not the remedy. It will only make the cancer grow and make another Ireland. Conciliation and justice, so often alluded to by Lord Reading, represent the only course. To achieve this, Government must give definite proofs—we want deeds, not words.

1. The people of India feel that those officials who were implicated in the Punjab have not been punished, and that men who were guilty of issuing and executing crawling orders and committing acts of frightfulness and barbarism, which shock every element of humanity, still remain in the service in the Crown. "One of the fundamental principles," said Lord Reading, in his recent speech, "was that in India there could be no trace, and must be no trace, of Racial inequality." He assured Indians that the British people did not indulge in any notion of racial superiority and predominance. He further declared, "there could not and must never be humiliation under British Rule of any Indian because he was Indian." May I appeal to him personally that those delinquents be removed from the service of the Crown?

2. The people of India, who undoubtedly have lost faith in British justice and who stand in mortal dread of another Jallianwala Bagh, must be given tangible guarantee that such horrors will not occur. It is said that Government have already circulated a military manual which is sufficient to prevent a repetition of the events in the Punjab, but it is a secret and confidential manual; of course, I can understand that it must necessarily be so for reasons of State. At the same time, the most difficult task of those who do not wish to see bloodshed is to regain and restore the faith and confidence of Indians in the present Government. Is it therefore not possible that this military manual may be submitted to a small committee of prominent Indian representatives, who can, after examination of it, assure the people by a public manifesto that they are satisfied with its terms; that it justifies the Government's claim that it will make impossible a repetition of Amritsar?

3. I would suggest that a resolution be moved in the Legislative Assembly and accepted by the Government of India that, in future, any official who is found guilty of intending to humiliate an Indian, as such, should be dismissed without pension.

4. But besides the Punjab, there is a catalogues of long-standing grievances, and the reforms embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919, and inaugurated early this year, were never received enthusiastically. Even the most thoughtful people consider that they were not an adequate instalment, having regard to the quickening spirit of the times and far from sufficient in view of the capacity of the people and of the progress India has made in recent years. The Secretary of State for India while introducing the Bill, I think, stated in the House that India may not have to wait for 10 years for the Statutory Commission provided therein, before a substantial advance is made, as it greatly depended upon the capacity of the people. Will not the Secretary of State at once, now, make a declaration that at the end of the term of these Councils—viz., three years, complete provincial autonomy will be granted, and that in the central government, barring Army, Navy, foreign affairs and ruling princes, all other departments will be transferred?

ACID TEST.

5. There can be no "home rule without home defence," and India is no exception to that. India has to spend more than half her revenue for the upkeep and maintenance of a standing army which starves all other departments of the State. The Indian Defence Force Act was passed during the war, but what little progress was made under the stress of war in training of Indians has now been slackened. The citizen army is of primary importance to India. If a definite scheme is put into force without delay and a citizen army is started, it will go far to convince us that Britain really means to assist India to become a free and self-governing member of the British Commonwealth. This is the "acid test" of British policy in India. Ten King's commissions in the Army a year is merely playing with the question.

6. The Rowlatt Act, Press Act, Seditious Meetings Act, and all repressive measures on the Indian Statute-book and old regulations should be forthwith repealed. Every Statute which contains or embodies a racial distinction between Europeans and Indians should be purged of this stigma.

7. All political prisoners should be released.

8. If the Councils were dissolved and fresh elections held, we shall be convinced of England's sincerity, and I venture to say that the Nationalists will concentrate on a constructive and progressive programme which concerns the welfare of millions of human souls.

The choice lies with England and Lord Reading. No man in modern history was ever placed in a position of such grave responsibility and trust as he is. He can either make India a real partner in the British Commonwealth, or bar the door and make her a rebel.

A successful gambling raid was carried out by the Delhi Cantonment Police headed by Inspector Roberts at Chandy Chowk on 17th midnight, when 14 Mahomedans were arrested with twelve packets of cards and a small amount of money.

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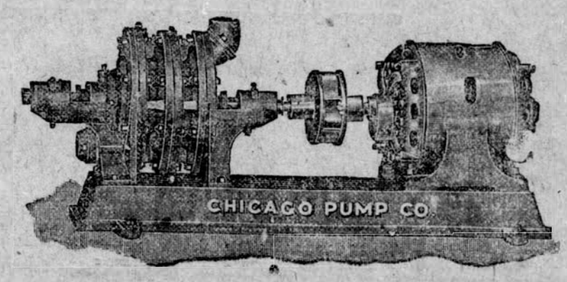

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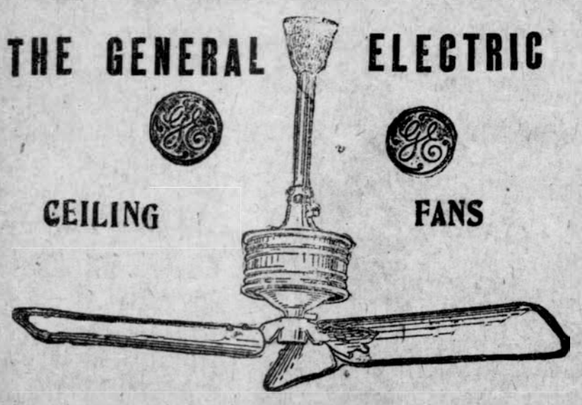

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BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

THE HUMANITARIAN VIEW.

The "Indian Humanitarian" writes:—

In an official publication, the Bombay Development Directorate has outlined an ambitious and flighty programme of developing the city and the suburbs. If the programme ever materialises—which we doubt,—the result should be to make Bombay a veritable Garden of Eden and a fitting gateway to Paradise. Without going into the practicability or otherwise of the many schemes adumbrated in the official report, we may at once observe that from an immediately practical point of view the urgent need of the city is housing. This has been admitted by every one, including the Governor. We should have, therefore, thought that the Directorate would concentrate its attention, first, on solving the Housing Problem, which is growing daily more and more acute and that when the question had been fully solved, the Directorate could have given its attention to the re-modelling of the city after Paris or London. That is the considered opinion of many disinterested citizens, and it is not surprising to note that there is widespread discontent at the present activities of the Directorate. The report hardly helps the public to reconcile itself to the huge waste of public money that is already going on in the name of Development, and is deeply embarrassed by the fear of unlimited liabilities which the multitudinous plans of the Directorate foreshadow. We have particularly reason to regret the departure from the original conception of Bombay Development that was permitted by the Directorate. We are not concerned with a determination of the responsibility for such departure. But the effect of it is inevitably to postpone the relief of congestion, especially in the poorer and working-class districts. The conditions under which these classes are living are so appalling that to ignore them would any day spell danger to the general interests of the community. In fact, we are living in perpetual fear of the outbreak of one epidemic or another, and it has been a matter of anxious concern to our local civic authorities how best to stamp out epidemics when they break out rather than how best to prevent them from breaking out. That this is a wrong mental attitude does not need to be reiterated here. The Development Directorate is merely persisting in copying the bad example of our local authorities and negativing the teachings of more recent discoveries in the realm of public health and sanitation. In more recent experience, it has been found that prevention is better than cure, but it seems as if this experience is to be cast to the winds merely to satisfy some autocratic fads. From a humanitarian point of view, this is much to be regretted, the more so as it blights the hopes of the poorer classes for a betterment of their conditions of living in the near future.

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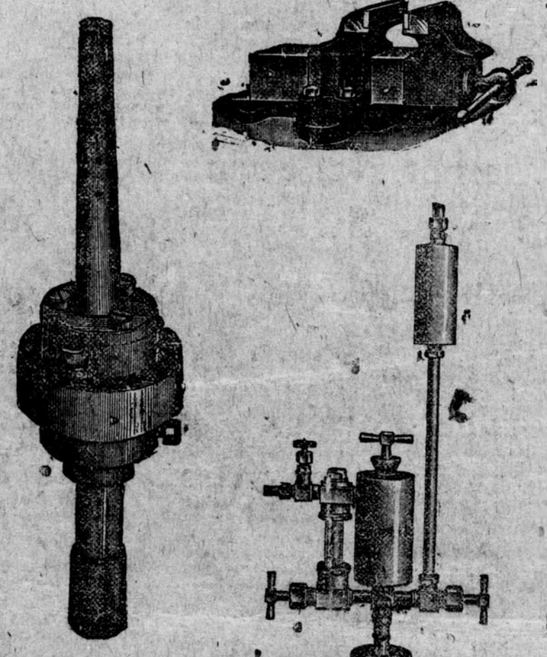
The Brokers' Clearing House is quite a new institution in the field of brokers' business in Bombay. It has begun transacting business only since the commencement of June last. Last month the smooth and quick manner in which the settlements of accounts between the members of the Bombay Native Share and the Stock, Brokers' Association was carried out augers well for the future usefulness to the commercial communities of Bombay.

This useful institution is an outcome of an appeal made by the Committee of the Bombay Native Stock Brokers' Association to the authorities of the Bank of India, Ltd., with which the majority of the brokers have current accounts, to open a clearing house in order to expedite their monthly settlements and with a view to safeguarding against frauds which were very common under the system hitherto in force. In this connection those of the Bombay Commercial communities who are benefited by the institution of this organisation must be very thankful to Mr. F. S. White and Mr. Jamnadas Morarji to whose indefatigable energy and earnestness it has come into being.

This new organisation has been saving a lot of the busy brokers' valuable time, because the clearing house transacts all business according to instructions received from the customers and the latter are not to attend to their transactions personally After checking the debit and credit totals and taking into account the official rates fixed for settlement, the clearing house hands over to each broker the securities, if any, to which he is entitled, credits to his current account if he has made a profit and debits his accounts if he has made a loss and recovers the amount. Besides all these the brokers will find many other advantages by conducting their business through this institution.

At present it is housed in a building in Dalal Street, next to the Stock Exchange.

KURWA. . AND KAJIJI. . .



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